TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Fair. Temp. 12-2 (55-48). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 13-10 (55-50). LONDON: Sunny, warm. Temp. 16-7 (61-45). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 13-7 (55-45). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Rain. Temp. 12-11 (54-52). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 22-6 (72-43). Yesterday's temp. 13-12 (70-54).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 28,374 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 6-7, 1974 Established 1887

U.K. Moves On Council Of Ireland

At Talks Between Wilson, Cosgrave

By Richard Eder

LONDON, April 5 (NYT).—Britain and the Republic of Ireland have agreed to move quickly to set up a Council of Ireland, despite the overwhelming opposition by Ulster Protestants shown in the recent elections.

This decision emerged after a meeting here today between British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave. Mr. Cosgrave's visit to London, for which security was heavy, afforded the first opportunity for such a meeting since Mr. Wilson became prime minister.

The talks were aimed at removing some of the strains that have developed in British-Irish unity over the Ulster question since the signing last autumn of a tripartite agreement on the future of Northern Ireland at Sunningdale, near London.

From a communiqué issued after the meeting and from a press conference given afterward by Mr. Cosgrave, it became clear that both sides had decided to move ahead to formalize the Sunningdale agreement. Mr. Cosgrave indicated that formal ratification might come as early as May.

Sharing of Power

Sunningdale provided for a provincial legislature and executive in which power was shared by Protestants and Catholics. This is already operating. Among other things, it also called for more effective security measures and for a Council of Ireland, a body of limited functions in which both North and South would be represented.

Protestant opposition in Northern Ireland [illegible] on the proposed council, which they see as a stepping-stone to a united Ireland. This opposition resulted in hard-line Protestants sweeping 11 out of 12 Northern Ireland constituencies in the British general election Feb. 28.

Brian Faulkner, leader of the Northern Ireland Executive and of the reduced band of northern Protestant politicians who support Sunningdale, has urged delay in setting up the Council of Ireland. The Irish government adamantly opposes postponement and the British government has now agreed that the whole structure of cooperation set up at Sunningdale, however frail, would be wrecked unless it is fully implemented.

In return for this decision, the Irish have agreed to move quickly to insure that Irish Republican Army men who flee from Northern Ireland into the republic will not be able to receive asylum. A Dublin-Belfast law commission is to recommend soon how this is to be done. The choice appears to be between extradition and allowing Irish Republic courts to try persons accused of terrorist offenses committed in Northern Ireland. Mr. Cosgrave said that legislation adopting the commission's suggestions would be put through quickly.

Border Crackdown

BELFAST, April 5 (UPI).—British Army troops today intensified their crackdown on the flow of illegal weapons into Northern Ireland by sealing off a segment of the border with the Irish Republic, an army spokesman said.

Army sources said the move was aimed at preventing violence during the often turbulent Easter weekend, when residents of both Northern Ireland and the republic commemorate an uprising against the British which (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Keystone

PARIS RITES—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny (right) welcomed by French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert as he arrived in Paris Friday to attend the memorial service for French President Georges Pompidou on Saturday.

IRS Sees No Fraud by President

Nixon Tax Aides' Prosecution Not Ruled Out by U.S. Agency

WASHINGTON, April 5.—While the Internal Revenue Service said yesterday that the findings of its investigation of President Nixon's tax returns did not warrant fraud charges against him and that it was closing the audit of his returns, the agency left open the possibility of criminal prosecution of lawyers and accountants who helped prepare the President's returns.

Federal law permits prosecution of tax preparers whether or not it can be proved the taxpayer was aware of any fraud.

In a brief statement, the IRS said:

"The President has agreed to pay the amount of $432,787.13 in additional taxes for the years 1969-1972, plus interest. This will close the IRS audit of the President's returns for those years.

"The IRS did not assert the civil fraud penalty for any of the years involved in the audit, because it did not believe that any such assertion was warranted."

Possibility Reduced

The IRS action sharply reduces—but does not eliminate—the possibility that criminal charges will be brought against Mr. Nixon in connection with his underpayment of taxes.

Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., the vice-chairman of the Senate-House Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation that also conducted an investigation of Mr. Nixon's taxes, said it was still possible the House Judiciary Committee would consider the question of fraud by the President in connection with its impeachment investigation.

The White House and the Los Angeles tax attorney who had direct responsibility for President Nixon's tax returns were at odds yesterday over how closely Mr. Nixon had examined his 1969 returns and how much he knew about them.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald Warren reiterated the position, taken in a White House statement Wednesday night, that Mr. Nixon knew little about the details of any of his returns and any errors made in them were made "without his knowledge and without his approval."

An April 10, 1970, meeting was the only occasion upon which tax attorney Frank DeMarco jr., Mr. Nixon's personal attorney Herbert Kalmbach and the President are reported to have had an extended conversation about Mr. Nixon's income tax returns.

That return was the first for Mr. Nixon's presidential years, and it was the first year in which deductions were taken on the now invalidated $576,000 gift of pre-presidential papers to the National Archives.

Mr. DeMarco, who was Kalmbach's law partner until this year, handled all of Mr. Nixon's subsequent tax returns.

Asked whether it was true, as Mr. DeMarco reportedly testified to a congressional staff hearing Sunday, that Mr. Nixon had gone over his 1969 return with Mr. DeMarco and Kalmbach "page by page," Mr. Warren replied:

"No. They came in [April 10, 1970] and they gave him his report and they chatted. The President's approach to this was to put his tax matters in the hands of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

A Fund Dinner Urged to Help Nixon on Taxes

CHICAGO, April 5 (Reuters).—President Nixon's single biggest campaign contributor, Clement Stone, yesterday suggested organizing a fund-raising dinner, if necessary, to help Mr. Nixon pay his back taxes.

Mr. Stone, an insurance millionaire who contributed about $5 million to Mr. Nixon's 1968 and 1972 presidential campaigns, was quoted by a spokesman as saying: "This would be the most enthusiastic fund-raising dinner ever held."

At the White House, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said: "The President is grateful for that expression [of support], but the President will pay his taxes."

House Denies Aid Increase To S. Vietnam

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The House rejected last night any increase in U.S. military aid to the South Vietnamese, despite contentions that they cannot survive without it.

A proposed $274-million increase primarily for fuel and military spare parts was voted down, 177 to 154.

"The American people are not in a mood to abandon South Vietnam," said Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., a leading opponent of the aid boost, "but they're in a mood to question how much they should pay."

Rep. Robert Sikes, D-Fla., contended that without the $274 million, "we'll be out of business on helping South Vietnam survive."

After rejecting the aid, the House approved a $1.14-billion supplemental defense authorization bill by voice vote and sent it to the Senate.

The House action appears to bar any increase in U.S. military aid to Saigon by Congress except for $266 million which the Pentagon says it can produce through revised accounting.

The Senate Armed Services Committee Wednesday rejected any Saigon aid increase above the present $1.126 billion a year, which does not include the Pentagon's $266 million.

Funds for Diego Garcia

The House bill includes $29 million to enlarge a Navy installation on the British-owned Indian Ocean atoll of Diego Garcia, and $24.8 million to speed construction of the new long-range, missile-firing Trident submarine.

An effort to delay action on the Indian Ocean base until Congress can study its potential consequences was rejected 255 to 94.

Opponents said that Congress should study whether the base might lead to a U.S.-Soviet naval arms race or even draw the United States into a Vietnam-type conflict in some Indian Ocean nation.

Rep. Robert Giaimo, D-Conn., said: "For God's sake, let's not go down the same road we did 10 years ago in Indochina and find out $180 billion and thousands and thousands of lives later what a ghastly mistake we made."

But Rep. Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y., said that Diego Garcia will be turned only into a small fueling station for visiting U.S. aircraft carrier task forces and a base for patrol planes to keep track of Soviet submarines.

Party Panel Backs Chaban-Delmas

Rivalries Seen Threat To Gaullists in Voting

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, April 5 (WP).—Infighting and intrigue heightened in the Gaullist-dominated government coalition today over President Georges Pompidou's succession.

But the Executive Committee of the Gaullist party met behind closed doors tonight and decided unanimously to back the candidacy of former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas. The decision still has to be ratified by a meeting Sunday of all Gaullist members of parliament.

However, the political squabbling was expected to continue, in the manner of the "pleasures and poisons" that Charles de Gaulle denounced as the Fourth Republic's favorite pastime.

The political maneuvering—denounced by Gaullists and their political foes alike—was played out as about 100 heads of state or government, including President Nixon and Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny, arrived to pay their last respects to Mr. Pompidou at a ceremony in Notre Dame Cathedral tomorrow.

The disarray in the ranks of the coalition, which has governed the Fifth Republic of France for nearly 16 years, was evident in today's cabinet session presided over by Senate President Alain Pober, the acting head of state.

Election Dates Set

Despite official predictions immediately after Mr. Pompidou's death Tuesday night that new elections would be held at the earliest possible date allowed by the constitution—April 28—the government was forced to set the first-round ballot for May 5 and the runoff for May 19.

The delay was decided in the hope that time will help impose order in government ranks, now shaken by rival presidential contenders.

Contrasting with the chaos in the government camp was the silence of Socialist leader François Mitterrand.

Mr. Mitterrand, 57, who forced Gen. de Gaulle into a demeaning runoff presidential election in 1965 and received 45 percent of the vote, is virtually assured of winning the most votes on May 5, thanks to Communist support.

With the two announced Gaullist candidates, Mr. Chaban-Delmas and Edgar Faure, the National Assembly Speaker, refusing to give way to a compromise party choice, there is some belief that Mr. Mitterrand might even win the absolute majority required for election in the first round.

Giscard's Status

The coalition's problems may worsen tomorrow—when Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, head of the Gaullists' political partners, the right-of-center Independent Republican party, is expected to throw his hat into the ring.

Out of respect for Mr. Pompidou's memory—and in contrast to both Mr. Chaban-Delmas and Mr. Faure, who announced they were running only hours after the President was buried yesterday—Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he would make public his decision only after the day of mourning tomorrow.

But he was reliably reported to have told Prime Minister Pierre Messmer yesterday afternoon that he would run unless Mr. Chaban-Delmas withdrew his candidacy.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was reported willing to back Mr. Messmer as a compromise coalition candidate. That offer was less generous than it appeared since the prime minister has little public appeal and not much support even from the Gaullist party. The prime minister has all but formally abandoned any candidacy.

Mr. Faure reportedly warned Mr. Messmer yesterday that he was running unless Mr. Chaban-Delmas and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing promised not to.

Mr. Messmer asked Mr. Faure to "freeze" his formal candidacy announcement—which had already been made public—until 4 p.m. today in hopes that a compromise could be worked out. Mr. Faure agreed but today he held a news conference to announce that he was running and would not countenance "any deals."

Mr. Messmer did try—but failed—to persuade Mr. Chaban-Delmas to step aside in a stormy meeting last night pitting the two men's backers.

Gilbert Grandval, a former labor minister and leader of the left-wing Gaullists, today begged his fellow Gaullists to "stop your unseemly show of ambitions and think of France."

He said that Gen. de Gaulle "doubtless would have severely condemned this sordid haggling, which takes us back to the harmful days of the Fourth Republic."

Aside from Mr. Chaban-Delmas and Mr. Faure, eight other men and a woman from small political currents have announced that they will run. The rolls close at midnight April 16.

Keystone

Edgar Faure

Nixon Praises Pompidou

PARIS, April 5 (IHT).—President Nixon, on arriving here tonight, said in a brief statement that Mr. Pompidou was "a great and distinguished leader."

"Pompidou was a man of extraordinary intelligence, of dedication to duty and above all of indomitable courage," Mr. Nixon said in part. "I bring from the hearts of all Americans our deepest sympathy to Mme. Pompidou and to all her countrymen."

As Passover Begins

Israel Faces Tense Situation On Front Line, Crisis at Home

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, April 5 (NYT).—Israelis began the Passover holiday weekend this evening confronted with a tense military situation on the Syrian front and a full-fledged political crisis at home.

At stake was the continuation of the fragile cease-fire on the Golan Heights, which has been violated daily for more than three weeks, and the survival of Premier Golda Meir's month-old government.

Responding to reports of substantial Syrian reinforcement of their front-line units, the cabinet convened an extraordinary Sabbath-eve session today to hear reports on the situation from Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and the top army command. Military sources said that Israel's forces would remain on full alert throughout the weekend.

Specific developments along the Syrian front have caused concern among military circles. The army radio station reported today that reinforced Syrian troop concentrations had been spotted along the front lines similar to those that faced Israel on the eve of Yom Kippur.

In addition, the Syrians reportedly have evacuated the civilian residents from the villages close to the front lines.

Background Music

Without minimizing the potential significance of these developments, military sources said today they still hoped that the activity along the Syrian front would be confined to the artillery exchanges that have occurred on a daily basis since mid-March. These are regarded here as a form of background music for the indirect negotiations on a disengagement of forces agreement that got under way this week in Washington.

At home, a major government (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Economic, Industrial, Military

U.S. and Saudi Arabia Agree To Strengthen Cooperation

By Davd B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP).—In a major breakthrough for American policy in the Arab world, the United States and Saudi Arabia today announced an agreement to strengthen their cooperation in the economic, industrial and military fields.

In a statement issued both here and in Riyadh, the Saudi Arabian capital, the two governments said they would hold discussions to "expand and give more concrete expression" to their relations which had been sorely strained by the October Arab-Israeli war and the Saudi embargo on oil to the United States.

Prince Fahd Abdul Aziz Saud, brother of King Faisal, Minister of the Interior and head of the Saudi Economic and Investment Policy Committee, will visit the United States "in the near future" to discuss American-Saudi cooperation with President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Joint Ventures

It was understood the talks will include a discussion of Saudi purchase of advanced American military equipment, U.S. investment in joint ventures to industrialize the oil-centered Saudi economy, energy and international monetary questions and opportunities for Saudi investment of some of its huge monetary reserves in U.S. markets.

State Department spokesman John King emphatically denied that the United States was indulging the kind of bilateralism between oil-consuming and producing nations for which Washington has been criticizing its Europeans allies, particularly France.

"We are not engaged in discussions with the Saudis to gain a preferred position at the expense of other consuming nations with respect to the purchase of Saudi Arabian oil," the State Department spokesman said. "The United States will continue to press for multilateral solutions to the world petroleum problem."

He said that the United States had consulted its allies beforehand "at an appropriate level." Arab states have also been informed.

But some observers saw the U.S.-Saudi joint declaration as at least an implicit warning to other oil-consuming nations that Washington, despite its current difficulties in the Arab world, still (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Cornfeld Freed; Swiss Grant Bail

GENEVA, April 5 (AP).—Bernard Cornfeld, former head of the defunct Investors Overseas Services, was released from St. Antoine Prison here today after paying bail of 5 million francs ($1.5 million).

Mr. Cornfeld left Switzerland shortly after his release, his lawyer, Dominique Poncet, said. He said he did not know where Mr. Cornfeld has gone.

Mr. Cornfeld was arrested in mid-May last year on charges of fraud, dishonest management and incitement to speculation as leader of the giant offshore mutual fund company he founded.

The Geneva magistrate twice rejected pleas for release on bail, then fixed bail first at 8 million francs ($2.4 million) and later reduced it to the bail levied today.

Brezhnev Delivers Secret Speech To Communist Party Organizers

MOSCOW, April 5 (NYT).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev has given a secret address to an unusual meeting of organizational officials of the party held in Moscow from Tuesday to yesterday, the Soviet press disclosed today.

Newspapers signaled the importance of the session by front-paging the news that the 67-year-old party leader's address had dealt with "tasks" of the general departments" of party committees at all levels from national to city. But no details were revealed.

The list of key participants indicated that the session had dealt with organization and financial affairs in the party, possibly including the slight purges connected with the current exchange of party cards, or demands for tighter financial discipline among party officials after exposure of corruption in Georgia, Azerbaidzhan and, most recently, Armenia.

It also evidently dealt with matters affecting the secret system of special hospitals, clinics, rest houses, cars, exclusive stores, guest houses, country dachas and subsidized meals and groceries made available to the upper hierarchy of the Communist party and government.

In addition to Mr. Brezhnev, the only other major speaker listed publicly was Konstantin Chernenko, head of the general office of the Communist party Central Committee which supervises internal party communication and the administration of the party secretariat.

POW, Bihari Issues Weighed

India, Pakistan, Bangladesh Meet to Discuss Normal Ties

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, April 5 (NYT).—The foreign ministers of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh met today in a delicate effort to ease frictions and shape normal ties among the three nations.

It was their first tripartite meeting. At issue were two key problems: the fate of 195 Pakistani prisoners of war and the repatriation of the displaced Bihari minority—or non-Bengali Moslem community—in Bangladesh. The settlement of both issues is a key to normal relations on the subcontinent.

The meeting, to last through the weekend, is expected to serve as the preliminary for a meeting of the subcontinent's three leaders: Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi of India, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan and Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh.

Since the India-Pakistan war in 1971 and the creation of Bangladesh, formerly the eastern wing of Pakistan, the struggle to heal the tensions on the subcontinent has proved difficult.

It was only after the "Delhi Agreement" in August—which involved the repatriation of most Pakistani prisoners of war—that the three nations began seeking to work out coherent diplomatic links. The normalization of ties accelerated in February when Pakistan recognized Bangladesh during the conference of Moslem nations in Lahore.

Tonight, officials said that today's meeting got off to a "good, hopeful start." An Indian spokesman said the three delegations discussed "implementation" of the Delhi Agreement. "They also discussed further steps that will have to be taken under that agreement," he said.

Today and yesterday, the Pakistani delegation here, led by Aziz Ahmed, minister of state for foreign affairs, maintained that the fate of the 195 prisoners was the key issue of the tripartite meeting. What the Pakistanis want is a public acknowledgment that the prisoners will not be placed on trial.

Bangladesh and India, however, have indicated that other (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Associated Press

SUBCONTINENT CONFERENCE—From left: Foreign Ministers Aziz Ahmed of Pakistan, Swaran Singh of India and Kamal Hussain of Bangladesh at the start of the tripartite talks, to ease tension, in New Delhi Friday.

Economic, Industrial, Military

U.S. and Saudi Arabia Agree To Strengthen Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

has the ability to compete successfully for continued access to oil supplies in Saudi Arabia, the world's largest petroleum exporter.

The announcement came as a surprise to many analysts of Arab-American affairs. While Saudi Arabia and the United States had been holding talks on expanding economic and military cooperation before the war, these discussions had been abruptly broken off with the outbreak of hostilities.

Since the disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian forces along the Suez Canal however, the Saudis have been in the forefront of Arab states pressing for a lifting of the oil embargo on the United States, apparently as a prelude to resuming cooperation talks with Washington.

Mr. King went out of his way today to state that both the United States and Saudi Arabia would work to strengthen their ties "in ways that will enhance stability in the Middle East" and "support our efforts to achieve a just and durable settlement in the area."

Politically Sensitive Force

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, April 5 (WP).—The United States has agreed to re-equip and begin training Saudi Arabia's most politically sensitive and fastest-growing military force, the National Guard, in a major increase in military cooperation between the two governments.

The Saudis are seeking the M-60, the most modern American battle tank, and other sophisticated weapons for the 50,000-man National Guard, the government's main internal security force, according to informed Arab sources.

Israel Faces War Tension, Home Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

crisis appears to be brewing in the wake of the publication of a controversial interim report by the judicial commission investigating Israel's errors on the eve of the October war. The report has already resulted in the resignation of the army chief of staff and members of the top command.

At issue is the question of whether Gen. Dayan should accept parliamentary responsibility for Israel's unpreparedness for the war and resign. If he does, Mrs. Meir's government would be in serious danger of losing the six-seat majority it enjoys in the 120-seat Knesset.

If he does not, the government will still be in jeopardy, since several factions within the Labor party are threatening to bolt or abstain in next week's confidence vote in parliament unless Gen. Dayan steps down.

Cleared by Commission

Gen. Dayan yesterday repeated his refusal to resign. He said that he has been cleared by the judicial commission and was not required to accept parliamentary responsibility for the army's failures.

A number of influential party figures, including several ministers, have challenged this position. According to the afternoon paper Maariv, at least six ministers are planning to demand next week that Gen. Dayan at least be removed from the defense ministry, if not forced out of the cabinet altogether.

More Golan Exchanges

DAMASCUS, April 5 (UPI).—Artillery exchanges and patrolling continued on the Golan Heights today for the 25th successive day, a Syrian military communiqué said.

The communiqué said that Syrian and Israeli troops fought with artillery, tanks and anti-tank weapons for nearly nine hours in various sections of the front.

Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas said yesterday that Syrian troops were stronger now than during the October war and will continue fighting until all Arab lands are liberated.

U.S. Jets Reach Greece

ATHENS, April 5 (UPI).—The first of 38 F-4 Phantom jets purchased in the United States arrived today at an air base here, the Greek government said.

Three Argentines Die in Surge of Political Killings

BUENOS AIRES, April 5 (Reuters).—A political leader was killed in a shantytown early today—the third victim in less than 24 hours of a new upsurge of violence in Argentina.

Police said Fernando Quinteros, 27, a left-wing Peronist, was dragged from his home in the northwestern suburb of San Martin by two men claiming to be policemen who took him to a nearby public square and fired three bullets into him.

His death followed the shooting in Cordoba yesterday of Roberto Kiecher, an executive of the Italian Fiat complex, and the killing of a right-wing Peronist labor leader, Antonio Magaldi, 37, in the river port of San Nicolas.

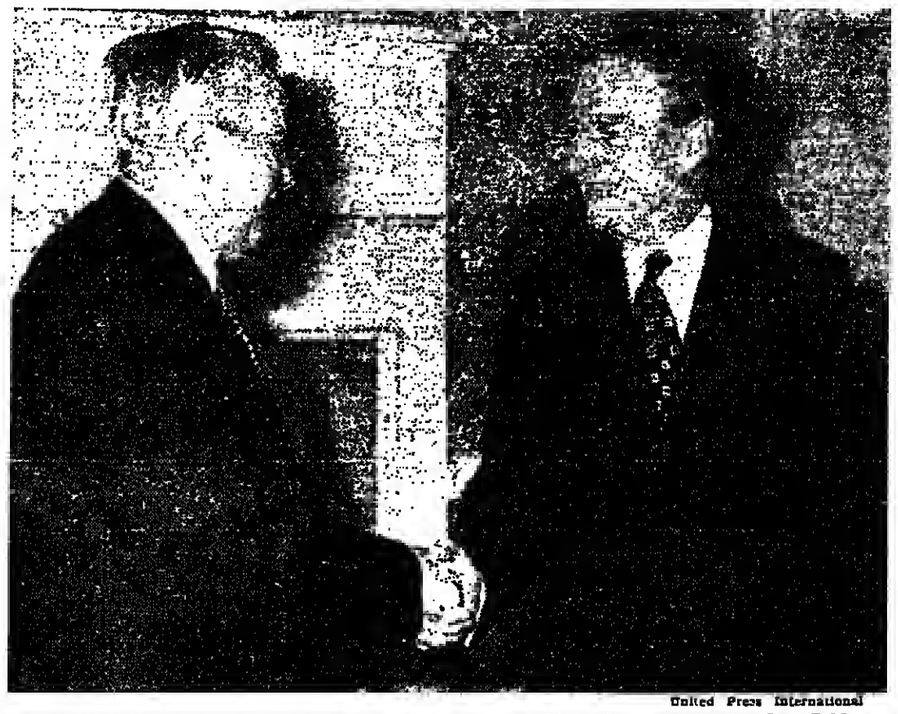
Mr. Quinteros was one of scores of Peronists sent in to organize politics in the shantytowns when President Juan Peron's Justicialist movement came to power last May. Justicialist sources said he was opposed to Social Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega's plans to eradicate shantytowns, claiming they left the people in a worse situation than they were before.

Epidemic of Cholera Reported in Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Apr. 5 (Reuters).—The UN Decolonization Committee said yesterday that a serious cholera epidemic was "killing thousands of inhabitants and threatening the lives of millions of others" in northeast and eastern Rhodesia, and appealed for medical aid.

It expressed sympathy with the African population of the rebel British colony and condemned Rhodesia's "illegal racist minority regime" for allegedly ignoring the Africans' plight.

The committee said it learned of the cholera outbreak from two representatives of black Rhodesian "liberation movements."



United Press International

PRESSING ON—Britain's Harold Wilson and Ireland's Liam Cosgrave in London Friday.

Pressure Mounts on Wilson In Storm Over a Land Deal

LONDON, April 5 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson was under mounting pressure today as a political storm built up over a property deal involving a member of his staff and reports that Mr. Wilson's name was forged on a letter promoting the transaction.

Conservative party legislators and members of Mr. Wilson's own Labor party waited with increasing impatience for a statement by the prime minister about the affair.

"We don't want a Watergate in Britain and the sooner the facts are cleared up the better," a Tory member of Parliament said.

In an apparent reference to the 52-million land deal, Mr. Wilson spoke of "reclamation" rather than speculation, since it involved the clearing of slag heaps. His remark was greeted by Tory jeers.

Police Visit Paper

Scotland Yard detectives visited the office of the Daily Mail newspaper, which first carried reports of the forged letter. According to the Mail, it had obtained only a photostatic copy of the signature on the letter and of the heading on the House of Commons notepaper on which it was written.

The newspaper reported that it got these from property developer Ronald Milhench, to whom the letter was addressed a year ago. Its full contents have not been reported but excerpts quoted by the Mail apparently refer to a property deal involving Mr. Wilson's personal secretary for 18 years, Mrs. Marcia Williams, 41, and members of her family.

Lawyers acting for Mrs. Williams said they had issued libel writs against four London newspapers—the Daily Mail, the Sun, the Evening News and the Evening Standard. Mr. Wilson has begun libel proceedings against two newspapers and was reported by a party spokesman to be considering issuing further writs.

There have been no suggestions that Mr. Wilson himself was in any way involved in the land deal or that the deal was illegal. But the affair could be politically damaging to Mr. Wilson since, during the recent national election campaign that brought him to power, he vigorously denounced the Conservative government for failing to curb large profits being made by property speculators.

Senate Rejects Private Aid Ban In Campaign Bill

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The Senate today rejected a proposal to ban all private contributions to candidates for federal offices.

The proposal to require total federal financing of all primary and general election campaigns was offered by Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, as an amendment to a campaign reform bill. Sen. Clark put the cost of his amendment at $250 million a year.

The amendment was killed by voice vote, with less than a half-a-dozen senators present, on the motion of Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., acting floor manager of the reform bill.

An initial move to close out the debate on public financing of elections fell four short of the required two-thirds majority of senators voting yesterday.

The vote yesterday on applying the Senate's anti-filibuster rule was 60 for and 36 against. Supporting the move were 42 Democrats and 18 Republicans. Voting against it were 13 Democrats and 23 Republicans.

A second vote on limiting debate is to take place Tuesday afternoon, with neither side openly confident about the outcome.

Russia Denies Bridling Arabs

MOSCOW, April 5 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union did not oppose the Arabs' use of force in the Middle East conflict in the years after the 1967 war, Moscow Radio said last night.

In a commentary following a speech by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in which he said the Soviet Union had opposed military action against Israel and at one stage failed to fulfill its commitments to deliver arms, the radio said: "The Soviet attitude [of cooperation] was repeatedly confirmed in the official statements of Soviet leaders."

It added: "Naturally, when the last war broke out in October last year as a result of the ill-advised policy of the Israeli rulers, the Soviet Union firmly consolidated its military support for Egypt and Syria."

In his speech Wednesday, Mr. Sadat said the decision to go to war was "a 100 percent Egyptian decision against the will of the two superpowers."

House Unit Kills Economic Curbs

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The House Banking Committee voted, 21 to 10, today to postpone action indefinitely on any extensions of wage and price controls, thus effectively allowing them to die April 30.

The Senate Banking Committee already has killed efforts to extend the Economic Stabilization Act past that deadline.

Irish Council To Go Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

occurred more than half a century ago.

Soldiers erected roadblocks on all roads leading into the border town of Newry and stopped all vehicles for arms searches. By midmorning, a line of cars and trucks on the main Belfast-Dublin road stretched more than a mile from one checkpoint.

U.K. Move Welcomed

DUBLIN, April 5 (UPI).—Sinn Fein president Rory O'Brady yesterday cautiously welcomed the British government's decision to lift its ban on his organization in Northern Ireland.

"It is a welcome move, but it will depend on how it works out on the ground," Mr. O'Brady told newsmen.

Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary, Merlyn Rees, told the British House of Commons yesterday that he would issue an order removing Sinn Fein, political arm of the IRA, from the list of proscribed organizations.

Mr. Rees's announcement was obviously aimed at drawing the IRA away from violence and into the political arena.

3 Countries Hold Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

issues should be discussed at the current session. For India, this would mean bilateral talks with Pakistan dealing with the resumption of air links, communications and trade.

For the Bangladesh delegation—led by Kamal Hussain, the youthful foreign minister—one issue seems most pressing. This involves the plight of at least 400,000 Biharis, or non-Bengalis, in Bangladesh who have expressed a desire to go to Pakistan. Essentially, neither Pakistan nor Bangladesh wants this displaced community, whose members are now living in squalid camps near Dacca and other Bangladesh cities.

So far, Pakistan has accepted nearly 70,000 Biharis. Before the signing of the Delhi Agreement, the Pakistanis were said to have agreed privately to accept only 70,000 to 80,000 of them. Bangladesh wants Pakistan to accept more.

The Biharis of Bangladesh are Moslems from the Indian state of Bihar. They fled to what was East Pakistan after the subcontinent was divided, in 1947, into two nations: India, which is predominantly Hindu, and Pakistan, a Moslem state.

Death Toll at 341 From Tornadoes

CHICAGO, April 5 (UPI).—Rescue workers from Alabama to Ohio dug more bodies from mounds of rubble today in their search for victims of the nation's worst tornado disaster in 50 years.

The death toll stood at 341 in 12 states in America's Midwest and South and including the border city of Windsor, Ontario, in Canada, where eight persons died.

President Nixon has declared as disaster areas six of the 12 states struck by storms late Wednesday and yesterday—Ohio, Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Georgia and Tennessee.

Tornadoes struck in West Virginia yesterday, killing a 3-year-old girl near Meadow Ridge, and in southwest Virginia, where they were blamed for two more deaths.

King Receives New Regime

Laos Coalition Takes Power, Ending 20 Years' Civil Strife

By John Burgess

LUANG PRABANG, Laos, April 5 (WP).—The Vientiane government and the Pathet Lao today were bonded into a coalition government, formally ending nearly 20 years of warfare in Laos.

Shortly after noon, King Savang Vatthana issued a special royal decree to inaugurate a new cabinet and Joint National Political Council in which the U.S.-supported Vientiane government and the leftist Pathet Lao are equally represented.

Vientiane's Prince Souvanna Phouma remains as premier, and his half-brother, Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphanouvong, will head the political council.

Shortly before 3 p.m., Prince Souvanna led the new cabinet to call on King Savang Vatthana at his palace. Moments later, Prince Souphanouvong arrived with the members of the political council. Tomorrow, the government and council are to return to Vientiane to conduct religious ceremonies and begin the work of the new coalition.

Today's ceremony rounded off more than a year of negotiations since the Laotian cease-fire began on February 22, 1973. In the new government, the Vientiane faction named men to head the Ministries of Defense, Finance, Interior, Education and Public Health. Pathet Lao appointees took over at Foreign Affairs, Public Works, Economy and Planning, Information and Religion. Neutralists selected jointly by both sides will head two ministries, that of Justice, and Post and Telegraph.

42-Member Council

The Joint National Political Council is a special body of 42 persons included in the coalition formula at Pathet Lao insistence. Each side appointed 16 members, with the remaining 10 being neutralists acceptable to both sides.

According to the protocols that the two sides signed on Sept. 14, the council and government are "two independent and equal organizations." The council "has the duty to organize elections and to "deliberate and furnish opinions . . . on major questions of domestic and foreign affairs" which the provisional government must take into consideration and "scrupulously implement." In the case of disagreement, the government must provide "clear and adequate explanations."

The exact function and importance of the council remains unclear, although it is generally felt that the Pathet Lao would try to give it as large a role as possible.

The coalition is intended to be only a provisional administration, pending nationwide elections, probably at least two years from now.

A 60-day countdown began today during which all foreign soldiers and advisers in Laos illegally are to leave and all prisoners of war are to be exchanged.

The Pathet Lao's dominant military position at the time of the cease-fire enabled it to virtually dictate terms of the settlement to Vientiane. It is equally represented with Vientiane in the government while retaining exclusive control of four-fifths of the nation, and sent troops into Vientiane and Luang Prabang.

The Pathet Lao apparently expects that its superior ability at political organizing will allow it to do well in the coming elections.

S. Vietnam Loses Third Outpost in 3 Days to Reds

SAIGON, April 5 (UPI).—The Viet Cong overran a third South Vietnamese outpost north of Saigon in as many days today, capturing a government fire base 55 miles north of the capital in an early morning attack after a barrage of several hundred mortar shells.

An entire 2,600-man regiment of the Viet Cong's 7th Division took over Fire Base Chi Linh, manned by about 200 men, after breaking up the government militiamen's defense guarding a 100-yard bridge leading to the base, military sources said.

Radio contact has been lost, they added, and there has been no word about the fate of the defenders.

In Cambodia insurgents captured a government position at Neakta Samrong, eight miles on Route 30 eight miles from Phnom Penh, killing more than 50 government soldiers and wounding at least 125, a field report said.

The troops there had withdrawn only the night before from Prek Tapau, when it, too, was overrun at the cost of 25 wounded and an unknown number of dead according to field reports.

Meanwhile, fighting continued for the provincial capital of Kampot on the Gulf of Siam, where the high command said government forces pushed out the rebels who penetrated the city yesterday.

7 Students Abducted Then Killed in Dacca

DACCA, April 5 (UPI).—Unknown assailants abducted seven students from a youth hostel today and shot them to death on a university campus, police said.

Police said they had been unable to determine a motive for the killings, which occurred near a police station and not far from the residence of the vice-chancellor of Dacca University.

Green Berets To End Asian Role June 30

NAHA, Okinawa, April 5 (AP).—The last Green Berets will have left the Far East by June 30, American military authorities announced today.

The Army said its Security Assistance Forces, Asia, made up of the 1st Special Forces group, will be "disestablished" on that date after 17 years in Okinawa and Vietnam.

Most of the 1,053 man will be transferred from Okinawa to units in the United States. Leaving with them will be 1,355 dependents.

Most Political Leaders See Tax Issue Damaging Nixon

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP).—President Nixon's back tax payment of about $465,000 will leave his public support as shaky as his bank balance, most political leaders said yesterday.

Republican National Chairman George Bush and a few other party loyalists asserted that the American people will "compliment" Mr. Nixon for paying, rather than contesting, the claim filed Wednesday by the Internal Revenue Service.

But most Republicans and virtually all Democrats contacted in an informal survey agreed that the settlement on taxes owed during the first four years of his presidency was "obviously damaging" to the embattled chief executive.

That assessment was made by Sen. William Brock 3d of Tennessee, the chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. Predicting that "there'll be a negative reaction on the part of the American public," Sen. Brock said it was "helpful" that Mr. Nixon had kept his pledge to "pay whatever was due without any quibbling."

"But," he concluded, "I think this has been obviously damaging."

More Hopeful View

That comment was echoed—with minor variations—by almost all other Republican and Democratic campaign officials questioned. But Mr. Bush, the top Republican spokesman, took a more hopeful view.

"It appears the President got lousy tax advice," he said, "but to his credit, he said to get it all out in the open."

"He took one tremendous financial wallop," Mr. Bush said, "a lot more than his lawyers feel he really owes. But no fraud has been alleged; both Democrats and Republicans on the [joint internal revenue] committee have complimented him; and I think the American people will, too.

Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss said the tax bill would have "an adverse political impact" on Mr. Nixon, even though "there is nothing to indicate any illegality in the findings."

"I just think this is an issue the public will react to," Mr. Strauss said. "Fairly or unfairly, that's the political fact of life."

Some politicians related anecdotes indicating there already is such a reaction. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, the chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, who was in Ohio for a speech, said he had been asked by an elevator operator, "What kind of deal is it when I pay more taxes than the President?"

Sen. Bentsen said he thought Mr. Nixon's decision to pay the full amount claimed, rather than take the case to court, "will cut both ways. It may have moderated the criticism to a degree, but it was obviously an admission he had taken deductions that weren't proper. I'd have to say it hurt his position."

Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio, the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Comittee, reported a phone call from an angry constituent, a businessman, who urged him "to introduce a bill saying nobody has to pay his taxes until he gets caught, and then there's no penalty."

"The average citizen understands this tax business more than he does Watergate," Rep. Hays said. "I don't see how it can help him."

Disagreeing somewhat, Rep. Robert Michel of Illinois, the chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, said Mr. Nixon's decision to pay the bill "sure as heck helps the situation."

"He gambled and lost and now he has to pay the piper," Rep. Michel remarked, "but I was sure happy to see he decided not to fight this thing down to the wire, as he had a right to do."

Opinions Vary

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP).—In random interviews some Americans took misery-loves-company delight in Mr. Nixon's tax plight. Others saw the news as reinforcement for their beliefs that Mr. Nixon should be impeached. And still others saw the whole thing as Mr. Nixon being victimized by his political opponents or by his tax attorneys.

"Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah," said Joseph Sardella, 53, a Republican and a carpet cleaner from North Hollywood, Calif.

"Agnew resigned because of something like this. But Nixon stays in office. What's good for one crook is good for another," Mr. Sardella said.

"I think it's the best thing that ever happened to this country," said Mike Erlichman of Miami. "I had to pay more taxes on my lousy $10,000 a year than he paid on $200,000. That just isn't right."

Mr. Erlichman, 59, a registered Democrat, is a retired postal employee and a bank messenger.

New Yorker Ronald Mastracco, 32, a graphic artist and a Republican, attributed the whole thing to politics.

"The whole issue is a matter of political climate," Mr. Mastracco said. "If he weren't under attack, and his administration wasn't utterly mismanaged, the tax issue would never have come up in the first place."

IRS May Aim At Tax Aides Of President

(Continued from Page 1)

experts and then accept their assessment of what his tax should be."

But Mr. DeMarco, reached at his office in Los Angeles for comment, said: "What we did was to go over the return, page by page."

For weeks, Mr. DeMarco has been insisting privately that Mr. Nixon had a lively interest in his returns and that many steps to claim deductions were taken with his knowledge.

He has said that "it is ridiculous" to argue that he and Mr. Nixon's tax accountant, Arthur Blech, were operating on their own without instructions from the White House. And he frequently has voiced concern that ultimately he and Mr. Blech could become scapegoats, if the President's returns were judged faulty.

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California Claims

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5 (NYT).—It appears certain that California will make claims for back taxes from President Nixon after a legislative committee's investigation is finished.

The amount involved could range from a minimal sum to nearly $50,000, sources in Sacramento estimated.

Bid to Congress To Curb Nixon in Event of a Trial

WASHINGTON, April 5 (IHT).—Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., yesterday introduced three resolutions in Congress that are intended to prevent President Nixon from creating a crisis or signing any treaties with foreign nations during an impeachment trial.

"Congress should begin now to prepare for the effects impeachment will have on our national security," he said in a House speech.

The three resolutions, he said, are designed "to keep the President from playing fast and loose with our national security during an impeachment trial and to make sure at the same time that no foreign power tries to take advantage of the situation."

Rep. Aspin continued: "We cannot doubt that there is at least the possibility that international politics will become impeachment politics—and it is clear the dangers this could hold for all of us."

One of his resolutions would make it impossible for the President to "create or exaggerate a crisis for his own ends," Rep. Aspin said. It would require regular briefings for congressional leaders by the Central Intelligence Agency and the secretaries of defense and state.

The two others would advise President Nixon that he should not sign any treaties or executive agreements with foreign powers or make any state visits abroad during an impeachment trial.

TWA Strike in Paris

PARIS, April 5 (UPI).—Trans World Airline stewards and stewardesses based in Paris and belonging to a French labor union, the National Syndicate of Commercial Navigation Personnel, went on a one-day strike today seeking better working conditions. A spokesman said only one flight, from Paris to California, was canceled.

Cleared on One of 3 Counts

Chapin Found Guilty of Lying On Campaign 'Dirty Tricks'

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—Dwight Chapin, President Nixon's former appointments secretary, was convicted by a U.S. District Court jury today of lying to a federal grand jury.

The jury of seven men and five women found Chapin, 33, guilty on two counts of the indictment against him and not guilty on a third.

A fourth count was dismissed by Judge Gerhard Gesell during the five-day trial.

The maximum penalty on each count is five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Sentencing was set for May 15. Chapin will remain free without bond.

He was the eighth former White House aide who has pleaded guilty or been convicted.

The jury was asked by the judge how it voted on the first count, in which Chapin was charged with making two false statements to the grand jury last April 11.

Foreman Charles L. Wesley, a retired postal worker, said the jury convicted Chapin of lying when he said he never discussed distribution of campaign literature with Donald Segretti, an acknowledged political saboteur hired by Chapin.

But the jury found Chapin had not lied on the second part of the count, where he was charged with falsely denying that he knew Segretti had distributed statements.

Despite the split on the question, Chapin stands convicted on that count.

Instructions to Segretti

The jury also determined that Chapin lied when he said he had never given Segretti "any directions or instructions with respect to any single or particular candidate."

It found him not guilty of a charge that he lied when he said he had told Segretti to talk to the FBI at a time when it appeared Segretti would be questioned by agents.

The case against the 33-year-old Chapin was the first tried in court by the staff of special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, although his office has overall supervision in the prosecution of the John Mitchell-Maurice Stans trial in New York.

After the verdict Chapin told reporters, "I'm going to continue to fight for my innocence."

He said he and his wife will return to their home in Winnetka, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, by Monday, when he must report to a probation officer.

Chapin left his White House job March 1, 1973, after Segretti's activities had received wide newspaper publicity and at a time when the Watergate scandal was beginning to unravel. At present he is an airline vice-president on leave.

After the verdict, Chapin's attorney, Jacob A. Stein, complimented the judge on his brisk handling of the case, calling it "a perfect judicial exercise."

Mr. Stein had argued in advance of the trial that extensive publicity about Watergate and related cases and the fact that a jury would come from predominantly black Washington could prejudice his client.

There were seven blacks and five whites on the jury, which deliberated 11 1/2 hours over two days.

1 Count Fails At Mitchell, Stans Trial

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP).—U.S. District Judge Lee Gagliardi today dismissed one of the 16 counts against former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans but denied defense motions to dismiss the rest of the case.

Judge Gagliardi reserved decision on dismissing one other count.

The count he dismissed was one of three charging obstruction of justice. The count on which he reserved decision also concerned obstruction of justice.

The two former cabinet members are charged with conspiracy and perjury as well as obstruction of justice. They are accused of impeding a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of financier Robert Vesco in return for Mr. Vesco's $200,000 contribution to President Nixon's reelection campaign.

Each of the three obstruction counts covers a separate period during which the government claims that the conspiracy was active. Dismissal of the one count was based on failure of the prosecution to support its claim that obstruction occurred during that particular period.

The question on which Judge Gagliardi reserved decision was whether any efforts to obstruct justice occurred in New York after Nov. 27, 1972, when an SEC civil indictment of Mr. Vesco was returned.

Nixon Tax Case Is Noted by Tass

MOSCOW, April 5 (Reuters).—Tass, in the first Soviet comment on President Nixon's tax situation, said today that Mr. Nixon's opponents were exploiting his fiscal troubles.

Tass reported a White House statement that the President would pay more than $400,000 in back taxes, and said: "This case is now being actively used by political figures and press media hostile to the President."

Soviet newspapers have tended to present another of the President's troubles—the Watergate scandal—as an issue whipped up by American enemies of détente with the Soviet Union.

Nixon Will Help Republican in Mich. House Race

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The White House announced today that President Nixon will campaign in Michigan next week for James Sparling, a Republican running in a special election for the House of Representatives.

Mr. Sparling had asked the President to help his campaign against Democrat Robert Traxler in the 8th Congressional District.

The special election, for the seat vacated by James Harvey, a Republican, will be held April 16. Rep. Harvey resigned to accept a federal judgeship.

In Saginaw, Mich., Mr. Sparling said:

"I am very pleased the President has accepted my invitation to come to the 8th Congressional District."

Democratic candidate Traxler hailed the President's decision to campaign in Michigan. "I definitely think it [the Nixon visit] will benefit my candidacy in the sense that it will focus on the main issue: the failings of the Nixon administration."

Kennedy Outing

Three Kennedy sisters—from left, Jean (Mrs. Stephen) Smith, Pat Lawford and Eunice (Mrs. Sargent) Shriver—with Ethel Kennedy Thursday before taking part in exhibition floor hockey match between celebrities and handicapped youngsters from the Joseph P. Kennedy Foundation. In photo at right, the widow of Robert Kennedy in action in the match at Madison Square Garden in New York. At left is Barbara Walters of the NBC "Today" show.

AP.

Maheu Says Hughes Gave $100,000

Court Told That Humphrey Knew of Gift

By Gene Blake

LOS ANGELES, April 5.—Former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey knew he was to receive Howard Hughes's contributions of $50,000 in cash and $50,000 by check in 1968 and was aware the currency was in a bag delivered to his limousine, Robert A. Maheu testified yesterday.

Sen. Humphrey, D-Minn., said in Washington that Mr. Maheu's account was "fantasy and sheer poppycock and I'm weary of hearing about it."

Mr. Maheu, deposed chief of Mr. Hughes's Nevada operations, told a federal court jury here that the commitment for the contributions was made at a meeting he had with Sen. Humphrey in Denver. A Humphrey campaign aide has testified he ushered Mr. Maheu into such a meeting on May 5, 1968, but the senator denied yesterday that he was even in Denver that day.

"From then on, we had several conversations by telephone and the matter was handled very delicately," Mr. Maheu testified.

At the time, Mr. Hughes was concerned about underground nuclear testing being conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission in Nevada, near where the billionaire industrialist had begun to acquire gambling casinos and other properties.

"He [Sen. Humphrey] certainly indicated he would give us all the help we needed in our fight relative to atomic energy and he seemed very grateful," Mr. Maheu related.

He said that the cash was delivered following a fund-raising dinner July 29, 1968, at the Century Plaza Hotel here. He said he first spoke to Sen. Humphrey about it during the cocktail hour preceding the dinner.

"I mentioned to the Vice-President I had with me the item we had discussed previously," Mr. Maheu testified. "He seemed happy."

Mr. Maheu said he learned from a Humphrey aide—whom he could not identify—that the delivery was to be made to the Vice-President's limousine in front of the hotel.

He testified that he got his cash-filled briefcase from his room and boarded the limousine in front of the hotel main entrance. He said he spent no more than three minutes in the car.

"I made some reference to the atomic energy problems which Howard Hughes wanted curtailed in Nevada," Mr. Maheu related. "I left the briefcase on the floor of the limousine, bade the Vice-President Godspeed, said goodbye to his wife and I left."

Mr. Maheu testified that he did not open the briefcase, that he referred to its contents only as "some papers pertaining to atomic energy problems" and did not mention a political contribution.

"I did not think it appropriate to open the briefcase, rip open the envelopes and brazenly take out the cash," he explained. "I did not believe it was a proper moment to have such a conversation."

Sen. Humphrey, reached by telephone, said the truth is in his previously disclosed deposition, in which he swore he did not personally receive any cash contribution from Mr. Maheu. He did not deny, however, that the money could have gone into his campaign.

He said that his appointments calendar shows he was in Washington on the morning of May 5, 1968, that he left for Chicago at 1:10 p.m., that he was at an Israel Bond dinner that night in Chicago and was in New York the next day.

"Mr. Maheu was constantly bugging us about atomic energy," Sen. Humphrey said. "The matter was referred to the AEC and they rejected it.

"He got no special treatment. He received exactly what any good citizen should—prompt and fair consideration."

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Ohio Industrialist Indicted in Vote Gifts

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI).—A grand jury today indicted the American Ship Building Co. and its president, George Steinbrenner 3d, of Cleveland, on 16 counts of illegal campaign contributions and obstructing justice in the 1972 U.S. presidential and congressional campaigns.

Mr. Steinbrenner, 43, who also owns the New York Yankees baseball team, was charged by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski with giving money illegally to the campaigns of President Nixon, Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, and other candidates for the House of Representatives and Senate.

He was also charged with giving employees of his shipbuilding firm bogus bonuses which were passed on to the candidates so that the "illegal nature" of the donations would be disguised from federal investigators.

Schlesinger Cites Conditions

U.S. A-Arms Cuts in Europe Hinted

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said in Congress yesterday that the 7,000 American nuclear warheads in Europe could be reduced in number "under certain circumstances," provided there were consultation with allied governments.

His assessment was part of a long review of American nuclear strategy which revealed the complexities and interlocking uncertainties that confront policymakers in this field.

In the process, Mr. Schlesinger gave a somewhat more reassuring picture of Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks than had emerged after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent trip to Moscow.

He said the Russians should produced an "improved understanding" on both sides and added that "there is momentum." But in answer to the questions of Senate Foreign Relations Committee members, he repeated his concern that the Russians have introduced a missile development program with the "potential" to give them a strategic advantage.

He said the Russians should consider the wisdom of embarking on a course that will cost billions of dollars, surely force an American response and ultimately reduce Soviet security.

The open hearings were held under the joint auspices of the Arms Control subcommittee headed by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, and the U.S. Security Agreements and Commitments Abroad subcommittee, headed by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo.

They produced the first public indication that the United States is reviewing its deployment in Europe of 7,000 land-based tactical nuclear warheads that can be delivered by aircraft, missiles or artillery.

Some previous witnesses had challenged the need for so many warheads. Mr. Schlesinger said that the 7,000 figure was "not immutable."

The issue of the American tactical nuclear weapons has gradually begun to pull even with the issue of U.S. troop levels in the consideration of Washington policymakers. A reduction in either would have psychological repercussions among the European allies, Mr. Schlesinger and others have conceded.

Mr. Schlesinger said that "there is understandable ambivalence" in regard to these weapons. Some Europeans are worried that changing American strategy might make a limited nuclear war on European soil "acceptable." Mr. Schlesinger denied that this could be a consequence of his policy. He told the senators that West German officials have consistently sought assurances that the United States would use such weapons in Germany's defense.

Senators who questioned the defense secretary indicated puzzlement about the intentions behind Soviet development of large new missiles capable of carrying four to eight individual warheads to different targets.

Sen. Muskie said he is "troubled" by these programs, but added that the United States, in responding to the Soviet moves, should take care to study all possible alternatives so as not to "fuel the arms race."

"Are we locked in some kind of senseless paradox where détente is irreversible, but so is the arms race?" he asked.

Talks on European Security Recess in Mood of Deadlock

GENEVA, April 5 (UPI).—The 35-nation European Security Conference began a three-week Easter recess today with any final agreement still uncertain although negotiations are running four months behind schedule.

Western officials said that the Soviet Union, which initiated the conference last year, is still refusing to make any concessions on greater freedom of movement for both people and information across frontiers.

"We have nothing to be proud of in what has been accomplished so far," the head of Switzerland's delegation, Ambassador Rudolf Bindschelder, said.

The conference, attended by all European countries except Albania plus the United States and Canada, began in September. It was initially supposed to end by December with either heads of state or foreign ministers signing a final document this spring.

Western officials said that Moscow has refused to budge on the human liberties issue in return for Western concessions on the Soviet aim of having existing political frontiers formally recognized as permanent. Among other things, such a Western concession would rule out any eventual German reunification or other peaceful border changes.

Western officials said the Russians have lately started to give way on minor questions, mainly concerning wording.

"There has been no give at all on meaningful issues involving freedom of movement of both people and information," they said.

Conference officials said it is also still unclear whether negotiations can be concluded by the latest hoped-for deadline of June.

Further, the French, Canadian and British delegations among others have said that their heads of state or foreign ministers would not attend any final signing ceremony unless the completed document—which would be subject to parliamentary ratification—contains meaningful obligations.

Moscow on Vienna Talks

MOSCOW, April 5 (AP).—A leading Soviet newspaper today criticized Western proposals at the European force reduction talks in Vienna as "amorphous," but it did not reject them.

The commentary in Sovietskaya Rossiya seemed to leave ground for compromise between the force reduction plans put forward by East and West, and it may have been intended to revive the dormant talks.

Jewish Graves Attacked

GOETTINGEN, West Germany, April (AP).—Vandals overturned 108 gravestones in a Jewish cemetery here, the police said yesterday. They added that they had no clues to the identity of the vandals.

Kentucky Officials Rule Sen. Cook Ineligible to Run in GOP Primary

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 5 (WP).—Kentucky Attorney General Ed Hancock ruled yesterday that Republican Sen. Marlow Cook cannot be on the May primary ballot because his filing papers were not completed properly.

Midnight Wednesday was the filing deadline in Kentucky for candidates for Congress. Kentucky Secretary of State Thelma Stovall and Mr. Hancock both said that it is now too late for Sen. Cook to complete his filing papers legally.

Contacted in Washington, Sen. Cook said he was "rather stunned that the day after the deadline for the filing date I would receive a call from her [Mrs. Stovall] ... notifying me that I had failed to comply with the statute."

Mrs. Stovall said that Sen. Cook had failed to put the name of his campaign treasurer on his filing papers and that this omission makes his papers invalid. Mr. Hancock said Kentucky state law "clearly says that this requirement must be met."

If the decision stands, only two candidates will be vying as official candidates for the Republican nomination—William Klein and Thurman Hamlin. Democratic Gov. Wendell Ford is the only major Democratic candidate seeking the senatorial nomination.

Both Mr. Hancock and Mrs. Stovall are Democrats closely allied to Gov. Ford, but both say politics had nothing to do with their decision. Sen. Cook declined to comment on the question.

In Frankfort, Ky., today, Sen. Cook said he would go to court to get on the ballot in the primary. He also has the option, if the court action fails, of running as a write-in candidate.

Israeli Immigration To Get More U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI).—The State Department says that a contract had been signed providing an additional $36.5 million in assistance to Soviet Jews migrating to Israel.

The contract was signed by Frank Kellogg, special assistant to the secretary of state for refugee and migration affairs, with the United Israel Appeal, Inc., an accredited U.S. voluntary agency.

Resented by Australia

Pacific Isle Fights for Status as a Tax Haven

By David Lamb

VILA, New Hebrides, April 5.—The sound of jackhammers shatters the sleepy silence of Vila as attorneys and accountants slip from bank to bank and top businessmen arrive from New York, London and Tokyo.

Vila, the world's newest tax haven, is moving to the beat of big money.

Since mid-1971, the number of overseas companies registered in Vila, the capital of this island chain 1,400 miles northeast of Sydney, has grown to more than 1,000 from 300; the number of banks to eight from one and the number of legal firms to six from one.

The growth has occurred despite tough resistance from the Australian Labor government which shudders at the thought of having a tax haven in its back yard and which has taken some rather extraordinary steps to encourage its failure.

Joint Administration

Although never publicly stating why, Australia refuses to relay Telex messages to or from the New Hebrides—which is administered by France and Britain—through its overseas telecommunications center, thus creating a major obstacle for banks and investors which need continual and instant contact with their clients throughout the world.

A firm here, Investors Trust, Ltd., which has spent $300,000 promoting the New Hebrides as a tax shelter, has a new $13,000 Telex sitting idle in its offices.

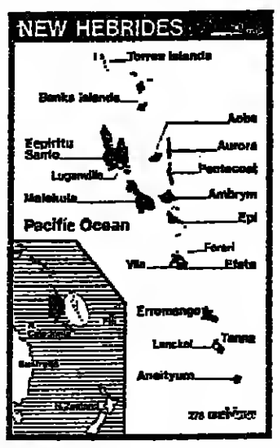
Last September, Australia took another step to hamper the flow of capital to the New Hebrides: approval of the Australian Reserve Bank now is needed before $50,000 or more can be transferred here in Australian currency. As a result, funds are being filtered to Vila through Hong Kong and Singapore.

Negotiations between Canberra and London are being held on the communications problem and a British source here said that London would take other measures if an agreement is not reached. He would not say what those alternatives might be, but it is understood that satellite communications are being considered.

For Britain, the local financial potential is not taken lightly. The annual fees paid by companies registering with the British administration in Vila underwrite nearly one-fifth of Britain's $2.5-million budget here, local savings accounts have increased to $5 million from $1.8 million in three years and the construction boom in homes and offices that accompanied the introduction of the liberal tax regulations helped offset a collapse in the copra industry.

Exempted Companies

The New Hebrides began attracting international financial interest in 1969 because of the absence of local income and capital gains taxes. In 1971, Britain worried about the political instability of its Carribean tax havens, provided for the incorporation of "exempted companies" in the New Hebrides which would be free from public scrutiny, or more specifically, from the eyes of foreign tax officials.



New Hebridea had some important things going for it: political stability because of the condominium, the likelihood that independence ie at least 10 or 15 years away and the soundness of the local currency, Australian dollars.

British officials also have insured that all particulars of every registered company are closely guarded secrets.

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4 Jailed in Israel For Setting Fires

JERUSALEM, April 5 (Reuters).—Two American Jewish girls and two Israeli youths were jailed here yesterday for setting fire to Christian institutions.

Feiga Teomin and Peppi Trauh of New York, both 19 and both students at Hebrew University, and Shmuel Gedge, 17, were sentenced by a district court to 18 months in prison.

They admitted setting the Baptist Center and the Swedish Theological Institution on fire on Feb. 11. A 16-year-old youth, Tuvia Tanneobaum, who pleaded guilty to starting a fire at a mission Bible shop on the same day, was sentenced to nine months in prison.

All four told the court that they were former members of the militant Jewish Defense League.

Smothered as Ethnic Group

French Laws, Social Pressures Imperil Gypsy Style of Life

PARIS, April 5 (Reuters).—Harassed for centuries, persecuted by the Nazis during World War II and still considered undesirable by a majority of the population, Gypsies still endeavor to pursue their nomadic existence in France.

Life has become increasingly tough for the Gypsies, who are slowly smothered as an ethnic group by modern civilization and its resulting restraints.

They now find it extremely difficult if not impossible to camp on the outskirts of towns or on waste land in the country.

Highways disfiguring landscapes, blocks of low-cost apartment buildings sprouting around big cities, and above all recent legislation practically outlawing the nomadic way of life, have contributed to the problems of at least 100,000 Gypsies in France.

Several tribes have been scattered. Many have been compelled to leave the Paris region, where they have lived for centuries. Others have moved to seemingly untroubled places, hoping that their situation will improve.

A resolution calling for a halt to discrimination against 300,000 Gypsies living in the 18 member countries of the Council of Europe was adopted in September, 1969, by the council's consultative assembly. But the council's recommendations have remained almost a dead letter here.

Spanish and Catalan Gypsies and the Roms, the Sintis, the Manouches and the Yeniches, form the main groups of nomads living in France. The Manouches usually sell second-hand goods or collect scrap metals. The Roms and the Sintis are better known as craftsmen. The Yeniches mostly peddle goods near provincial towns while the Spanish and Catalan Gypsies tend to be less organized with many of them reduced to begging, especially in big cities.

A Gypsy named Marco, 36, who is married and has five children, now lives near the Paris Flea Market, where he works as a second-hand goods dealer.

"Things are getting worse," Marco said recently. "We are increasingly harassed by the population and the police. People still believe stupid old legends about Gypsies being kidnappers or sorcerers..."

"The life of a Gypsy is to travel. We are the bedouins of Europe and above all we prize our independence," he said.

Marco has traveled a lot. Before being a second-hand dealer, he was a tinker. He also joined the army.

"Military service is compulsory in France, even for Gypsies," he said. "Many of them behaved bravely in the army but what did we get in return?"

"And what about justice? The son of a non-Gypsy would only receive a good spanking if he steals a bar of chocolate. But for such a small theft the son of a Gypsy would be sent to reform school," Marco said.

The French Association of Gypsy Studies sounded an alarm recently by saying in a report that a law passed in December, 1972, which practically outlawed peddling and door-to-door selling, seriously compromised the future of Gypsies.

The report emphasized that most Gypsies were illiterate and could not find jobs other than peddling, selling old clothes or collecting scrap metal.

The report finally called on French society to change its whole attitude toward the Gypsies to save them from dying out.

2,000th Anniversary Of Segovia Aqueduct

SEGOVIA, Spain, April 5 (UPI).—Information and Tourism Minister Pio Cabanillas yesterday presided at ceremonies marking the 2,000th anniversary of the building of the aqueduct here, which is considered by specialists as one of the world's finest remaining examples of Roman architecture.

The aqueduct—813 meters long and 28 meters tall—is still used to carry water in this city north of Madrid. Celebration's will continue throughout the summer.

Pilots at Air France To Strike on Tuesday

PARIS, April 5 (AP).—Air France pilots announced yesterday they would strike for a week starting Tuesday to protest the suspension of a pilot who refused to land a jumbo jet at the newly opened Charles de Gaulle Airport.

The action by the pilot, Georges Satge, on March 23 was an outgrowth of pilot grievances concerning the new airport at Roissy-en-France, 17 miles north of Paris.

A spokesman for the French National Airline Pilots Union said other grievances, including the transfer of personnel to the new airport, which opened March 20, reimbursement for travel to the airport and extra time spent going from homes located near Orly Airport to Charles de Gaulle. The two airports are about 35 miles apart.

By Issuing 'Pessimistic' Reports on Talks

Pravda Says U.S. Press Sabotages Détente

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 5 (NYT).—Pravda has accused The New York Times, The Washington Post and other American newspapers of "obvious political sabotage" of Soviet-American negotiations because of "pessimistic" reports that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had failed to achieve negotiating breakthroughs during recent talks here.

The authoritative commentary, expanding on two earlier attacks by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev on the French press and the Western press in general, was directed particularly at suggestions that the Kissinger mission had failed because of the Kremlin's intransigence.

It was not clear whether Moscow might also be chastising Mr. Kissinger. Dispatches written by newsmen traveling with him are often based, at least in part, on informal comments made by the secretary himself.

"Certain organs of the American bourgeois press, especially such influential newspapers as The New York Times and The Washington Post, indulge in irresponsible misinformation, contrary to the facts," Pravda asserted yesterday.

"They try, with all their force, to represent the whole business to such a way as to create the impression that the Moscow mission of H. Kissinger has 'failed completely because of the Kremlin's hard line'."

The New York Times did not publish such a comment. [The Washington Post refused to discuss whether it had published such a comment.]

"What are the sources of the 'pessimism' of The New York Times and The Washington Post, as well as of some other newspapers?" Pravda asked. "Are we not witnesses of disguised sabotage of the development of the Soviet-American dialogue?"

'Observers' Quoted

The paper's Washington correspondent, Boris Strelnikov, asserted that some "local political observers" were convinced that "Yes, be have obvious political sabotage." In an authoritative Pravda commentary, quoting unidentified observers is a standard way of presenting the Kremlin's own view.

The sharpness of the attack indicated the sensitivity of the leadership headed by Mr. Brezhnev, and presumably of Mr. Brezhnev personally, to any public indications that the Kremlin's détente policy was in trouble in Washington.

Some Western European specialists suggested that the commentary might also have been intended by the Brezhnev group as a warning to internal hardliners not to push too hard on some issues because this would *raise insurmountable obstacles in* Washington.

Pravda said that a "motley coalition" had come out against development of Soviet-American relations, including "representatives of the military-industrial complex, extreme rightist organizations, Zionist circles and their agents in the American Congress."

The Soviet press attacks the "military-industrial complex" almost daily while simultaneously printing reports of intense interest in Soviet-American trade by large U.S. corporations, many of them leading defense contractors.

Litvinov Says Dissidents Are Moral Force in Russia

AMSTERDAM, April 5 (AP).—Pavel Litvinov admitted yesterday that he and fellow Soviet dissidents are "few and powerless" and said their "goal is not the acquisition of political power but the exercise of a moral and spiritual force."

Mr. Litvinov, who is spending a few days in Amsterdam before leaving Monday for the United States, said at a press conference that he is "neither a politician nor an idealist, but someone interested in human rights."

The 33-year-old chemical engineer left Moscow with his wife and two children March, 18, after the Soviet secret police told him he could "either go West or back to the east [meaning Siberia]," he said.

Mr. Litvinov, the grandson of a Soviet foreign minister under Stalin, Maxim Litvinov, spent four years in Siberian exile after participating in a demonstration against the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Decrying the term "dissident," Mr. Litvinov said that word "gives the impression that one thinks differently than others," while what he and other Soviet dissenters are doing is "defending the right of people to think in the first place."

"The normal social feelings of our people have been annihilated by the constant stream of blood and lies which has flowed over the Soviet Union during the last decades," he said.

"There has been a hardening of their hearts. We are trying to repair their moral feelings. But we realize that moral conviction has not much to do with practicality or the chance of success."

Mr. Litvinov said that intellectuals were not the only ones dissatisfied with life in the Soviet Union. "There are other groups which are dissatisfied with such things as the low standard of living and poor medical care.

"Religious groups and national groups are also dissatisfied. But only the intelligentsia have the power to make themselves heard," even if they are "dependent upon the Western press for a hearing," he said.

Besides praising the Western press, Mr. Litvinov had good words for American legislators who insist that most-favored-nation status for the Soviet Union should not be granted without a human-rights guarantee by Moscow.

He said he had followed the efforts of Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., in U.S. publications brought to him by friends, and that he is "sympathetic to what Jackson has done."

The soft-spoken exile confirmed that he has received an offer to teach at New York University but has not yet decided whether to take the job. He said he hopes *to settle in the United States*, where he has friends and relatives. He and his family have obtained visas.

"America seems to be a natural land for an immigrant," Mr. Litvinov said, "a place where an immigrant can live and still hold on to his own nationality." He said he plans to continue his fight for civil liberties and in this connection hopes to aid in the publication of the New York-based periodical, Chronicle of Human Rights in the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Litvinov presented the press with a communiqué entitled "Appeal to World Public Opinion" endorsed by himself, Andret Sakharov—to whom he read the text over the telephone from Rome—Czechoslovakian dissenter Jiri Pelikan and Ken Coutes and Chris Farley of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.

The *communiqué* calls for worldwide days of protest on May 7, Nov. 27 and March 29, 1975. These are the anniversaries of the incarceration of Soviet Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, the arrest of Czechoslovakians Jaroslav Sabata and Jiri Muller, and the incarceration of Russian Vladimir Bukovski, respectively.

Yablonski 'Knew Too Much,' Was Slain, Court Told

MEDIA, Pa., April 5 (AP).—A United Mine Workers official convicted of participating in the murder of Joseph Yablonski says that Albert Pass, the UMW official who enlisted him in the plot, claimed "Yablonski knew too much about the affairs of the union [and] had to be knocked off."

William Prater, 53, one of the key prosecution witnesses at the murder trial of former UMW president W. A. (Tony) Boyle, testified yesterday. "I was very *shocked" when asked to find* "somebody who might do it" for $5,000.

Later, Prater said, he recruited Silous Huddleston, 65, whom he described as "a most trusted friend of mine"—and Huddleston eventually hired the killers.

"He [Huddleston] said his boys would take care of the Yablonski killing, and he told about them breaking into a home and getting a pack of guns, including a machine gun, and rifles," Prater testified.

Boyle, 72, is accused of ordering Mr. Yablonski's slaying, and authorizing $20,000 in union funds to pay the hired killers.

Mr. Yablonski, his wife and daughter were slain Dec. 31, 1969, in their home.

PLO Denies Views Of Aide in London

BEIRUT, April 5 (Reuters).—The Palestine Liberation Organization last night dissociated itself from statements attributed to its representatives in London, said Hammami.

Mr. Hammami was quoted by the London Jewish Chronicle as saying that PLO leader Yassir Arafat was prepared to live in harmony with Israel provided a Palestinian state is formed. He also said there must be two states in Palestine, one Israeli, one Palestinian.

Commenting on the report, a PLO spokesman said that Mr. Hammami's quoted remarks "do not reflect PLO views."

The spokesman reiterated that "the strategic aim sought by the PLO is the establishment of a democratic Palestinian state on all Palestinian territory where all —Moslems, Christians and Jews— can coexist in equality, justice and brotherhood without discrimination, racism or fascism."

Uruguay Seizes 13 as Tupamaros

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 5 (AP).—Police announced the capture of 13 Tupamaro urban guerrillas yesterday in the second major anti-guerrilla raid in three days.

The guerrillas were caught at a private residence and were said to have been involved in distributing subversive literature, the announcement said.

On Monday, a suspected Tupamaro and a soldier were killed when military security forces raided a downtown Montevideo bar. Three guerrillas escaped in the incident.

Scandinavia Asks Pressure on Chile

COPENHAGEN, April 5 (AP).—Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Iceland called today for more world pressure against what they called political persecution in Chile.

Their foreign ministers also agreed at a meeting here to study how pressure might be applied to force Portugal to grant self-determination to its African territories.

But they temporarily put aside the question of recognition of Guinea-Bissau, which was proclaimed independent last year by rebels against Portugal's colonial rule.

Pope Asks Funds To Save Church In Holy Land

VATICAN CITY, April 5 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today appealed to Roman Catholics to give money toward keeping the church alive in the Holy Land, because war and emigration have made it unable to support itself there.

"Internal divisions, persecutions from without and, for some time now, emigration have weakened it, leaving it no longer self-supporting and, therefore, in need of our understanding and of our moral and material help," the Pontiff said in an apostolic exhortation.

"Unfortunately, the local church is lacking in material means," he said. "It is also suffering from the serious and prolonged consequences of the war that, it can be said, has been going on for decades."

Pope Paul said that if the 110,000-member Catholic community in the Holy Land "is to insure its continued survival . . . then the Christians of the whole world must be generous and help the church in Jerusalem with the charity of their prayers, the warmth of their understanding and the tangible expression of their solidarity."

French Paper Admits Callaghan Misquoted

PARIS, April 5 (Reuters).—The French newspaper Le Monde to*day admitted it had slightly* misquoted British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan as saying that Britain's withdrawal from the Common Market was inevitable but said that this did not alter the essence of the report.

Le Monde reported yesterday that Mr Callaghan recently told the ambassador of a West European nation: "I have no desire to leave the community but I can't help thinking that it will be inevitable."

Today, the paper conceded that, due to a typing error, it had used the word "thinking" instead of "fearing" but said the difference only amounted to a nuance.

Airline in U.S. Loses Suit to Stewardesses

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—A federal judge has ordered Northwest Airlines to pay back salary and interest to all stewardesses who were fired since 1965 for being overweight or who since 1968 received less money than men doing the same work.

He also ruled that the airline must reimburse stewardesses for each time since 1968 they were forced to share with another stewardess a hotel room during layovers while men doing the same work were given a single room.

United Press International

TITO TROPHY—Yugoslavian President with the 500-pound bear he shot Thursday while on a two-day hunting trip near Bugojno in central Yugoslavia.

The Vatican Devil's Advocate Argues That Job Is Not Hellish

By William Tuohy

VATICAN CITY, April 5.—The *sparely* furnished, unmarked, third-floor office above St. Peter's Square is occupied by an amiable Spanish monk who bears the imposing ecclesiastical title: General Promoter of the Faith.

The Rev. Rafael Perez, however, is more familiarly known as *the devil's advocate*. And he is a very busy man these days because of pressures from various parts of the world to have local candidates beatified or canonized for the Holy Year of 1975.

Active and energetic at 72, Father Perez seems hardly the *type of person* to carry the somewhat fearsome title, which derives from his role in examining the backgrounds of candidates for sainthood.

Around the Vatican, some priests refer jocularly to Father Perez and his four assistants as "the devil's advocate and his little devils."

A nun, who is a member of an order whose late leader has been proposed for beatification, was heard to remark of the kindly Father Perez: "How can he be so cruel as to try to find something wrong with our beloved mother-founder?"

"I am not an enemy of saintly people," Father Perez said, "nor are we working night and day to destroy their candidacies. But it is our job to make sure that everything is done according to canon law.

"And in this way, we insure that there are no gaps or false information in the candidate's cause."

When a candidate is proposed for sainthood, by the local bishop or the religious order to which he belonged or, in the case of *Pope John XXIII*, by the Vatican itself, a postulator of the "cause" is appointed. He is charged with compiling the evidence of the candidate's "heroic sanctity": a holy life, saintly disposition and miracles.

Similarly, the Vatican appoints a promoter of the faith to review the evidence of the cause and scrutinize witnesses in accordance with the provisions of canon law. It is this responsibility that over the years earned the promoter of the faith the dubious nickname, devil's advocate.

"Actually," Father Perez said, "we perceive of our role as a positive one, not a negative one. We are not out to destroy the cause but to make sure that it is presented properly."

Toward that end, Father Perez's office is jammed with huge scarlet binders containing the files on about 1,200 candidates for sainthood.

The postulator presents his evidence and the promoters of the faith respond in a separate report called "Difficulties and Controversies" on their reading of the evidence.

"We look into the candidate's whole life," Father Perez said. "He may have done great things when he was 50 or 60, but what about earlier? We compare the various pertinent texts and witnesses. We attempt to illuminate *obscure phases of his career.*

"Contemporary candidates are easier to investigate. It is very difficult to get precise information about causes dating four or five centuries back."

Actually, in recent years, there has been a tendency in the church *to push more socially relevant* saints—modern martyrs and social workers rather than ancient popes and heads of religious orders.

After the evidence is amassed, a group of theologians, including Father Perez himself, votes on whether *the cause should be* approved and forwarded to the Sacred Congregation for the Causes of the Saints.

Meanwhile, a special committee decides on the validity of the miracles worked in the candidate's name.

A heavy majority of the theologians is needed to bring a cause before the congregation, whose approval moves it up for the Pope's final decision.

"You shouldn't think of our job as that of a public prosecutor," Father Perez said. "We make no accusations. We are only interested in arriving at the truth."

Does he mind the fact that many people confuse his job with that of really being the devil's advocate?

"Well, what can you expect," Father Perez replied amiably, "*when there are some religious* today who still believe the devil has two horns? You can't be surprised by prejudices.

"But I don't think that I am really an advocate for the devil: I like to think our role is to coordinate and systematize the search for the truth.

"In our search, we can aid the candidate's cause, because we bring to the surface areas that need more examination. The cause for a saint should be clear. We shouldn't have saints coming in the back door.

"Actually, I have a vote on the Committee of Theologians who vote on a cause. And I am always very happy when I can give an affirmative vote to a candidate's cause for sainthood."

© Los Angeles Times.

Obituaries

Richard Crossman, U.K. Labor Politician

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, April 5.—Richard Crossman, 66, an upper-class academic and an intellectual of politics, who was one of the Labor party's top leaders, died today at his home in Banbury, Oxfordshire.

His wife disclosed last week that he had cancer of the liver and was not expected to live many days. He had known of his illness since September.

It was a strong sense of social *justice that took Mr. Crossman* into the Labor party. But he was never completely at ease with the machinery of party politics, although he was a good administrator as minister of housing and local government and later as social services secretary *in former Labor party* governments. He was leader of the House of Commons from 1968 to 1970.

A man of mercurial vitality with a strong maverick strain, he combined political, journalistic and academic talents and won prominence in all three fields.

New Statesman

He gave up active politics with the defeat of the Labor government in 1970 and briefly edited the New Statesman, a leftist weekly, in which he launched some remarkable attacks on the way the government had been conducted under Harold Wilson from 1964 to 1970.

More recently, he wrote a weekly colum for the Times of London and conducted a lively weekly debate on television about the nature of politics and gov*ernment.*

In 1940, his knowledge of Germany resulted in his appointment to head a psychological warfare executive. After the Allied landing in North Africa, he went to Algiers and with an American expert, C.D. Jackson, built up a special propaganda section.

In 1943, he worked on psychological aspects of the Normandy landings.

His special interests included Israel, beginning with his service on the Anglo-American Palestine Commission in 1946.

He regarded his contribution to Israel as "the most thrilling, probably the most useful episode in my political life."

He edited "The God That Failed," a series of essays published in 1950 by distinguished former members of the Communist party. Political pamphlets and books on Aristotle and Plato also streamed from his prolific pen.

A book of his diaries during the last Labor government is to be published shortly.

AP.

Richard Crossman

Austrian Doctors Strike

VIENNA, April 5 (AP).—Doctors staged a one-day strike throughout Austria today to protest a bill to be passed shortly in the Austrian parliament, allowing health check-ups to be made by hospitals as well as doctors.

Marston Bates

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 5 (NYT).—Marston Bates, 67, professor emeritus of zoology at the University of Michigan, died Wednesday. He had been in failing health for three years.

Distinguished for his research on mosquitos, malaria and yellow fever and well-known for his ability to cast scientific findings into readable, nontechnical prose, Prof. Bates was among the country's ranking naturalists.

His most influential popular book was "The Forest and the Sea: A Look at the Economy of Nature and the Ecology of Man." Published 14 years ago, it was instrumental in calling laymen's attention to a wide range of biological information about the interrelationship of man and nature.

Leland I. Doan

NEW YORK, April 5 (NYT).—Leland I. Doan, 70, former president of the Dow Chemical Co., died yesterday at his home in Midland, Mich.

He was president of Dow from 1949 to 1962. It had 14,000 employees and $200 million in annual sales when he became president and 31,000 employees and $890 million in sales when he stepped down.

A. Y. Jackson

KLEINBERG, Ontario, April 5 (AP). — Canadian landscape painter A.Y. Jackson, 91, died early today in a nursing home in this community north of Toronto.

Beginning in 1920, he attempted to create a Canadian style of painting, based on numerous journeys into the wilderness and northern areas of Canada.

Baby Laurence

NEW YORK, April 5 (UPI).—Baby Laurence, 53, a jazz tap dancer of the big-band and nightclub era, died Tuesday of cancer at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, it became known today.

In the 1940s, he worked with Duke Ellington, Woody Herman and Count Basie in stage shows or on tour. He also appeared at the Newport Jazz Festival. His final appearance was with Josephine Baker at the Palace Theater in December.

Sadat Amnesties 2,081 Prisoners

CAIRO, April 5 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat yesterday granted amnesty to 2,081 persons jailed for political and criminal offenses, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

The agency did not break down the figure into categories, but said the political prisoners were jailed for involvement in state security cases and that the amnesty orders were given on the occasion of the Prophet Mohammed's birthday, which will be celebrated tomorrow.

A number of political prisoners have complained to Mr. Sadat that they have spent 20 years in jail and that traditional amnesty has not been granted them. Ali Amin, editor of Al Ahram, wrote in a recent column.

Heart Research Plan Finally Issued in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—After 19 months, the Nixon administration has released a presidential commission's report that recommends that the government pour at least $250 million a year into heart-disease research.

The report, ordered by President Nixon in his 1971 health message, "fell by the wayside," a spokesman for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said. It was said to have been received with "a lack of enthusiasm" in the Office of Management and Budget because it did not set priorities and ignored "budgetary restraints."

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE—PARIS

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
Holy Communion: 8:30 a.m.
Nursery & Sunday School: 10:30
PALM SUNDAY 10.45
Distribution of Palm Crosses
The Very Rev. Sturgis L. Riddle, D.D. Dean Canon Thomas Wile. Norman Proulx, Director of Music. *Episcopal — All warmly welcomed.*
23 Ave. George-V. Paris-8e.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e (Metro: Invalides or Alma-Marceau; Bus No. 63 stops at door)—Church School: 10 a.m. Worship Service: 11 a.m. *Dr. Edwin H. Tuller* Pastor. (Interdenominational - International.)

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 7 R. Auguste-Vacquerie (16e). Tel.: 720-22-51. Sunday Masses: 8:30 & 10:30 (sung).

METHODIST CHURCH. English-speaking: 4 Rue Roquepine, Paris-8e. Sunday, 10:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Rev. Le Noury.

FRANCE—PARIS

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison, Sun., 11 a.m. From Pont Neuilly, bus 141 to "Les Godardes." Tel.: 966-37-78. Evening Service 6:30 at Hotel Meridien, Metro. Porte Maillot. Visitors welcome.

GERMANY—MUNICH

The English-Language Baptist Church, Holzstr. 9, has Bible study at 11:45 a.m. and worship at 12:45 p.m. Tel.: 6906324. R.W. Terry, Pastor.

GERMANY—FRANKFURT

St. Mary's R.C. Parish. Masses in Oberursel An der Heide 88: Sat.: 5:15; Sun.: 9 & 11. In Frankfurt: 12:30 at the Cathedral (Domplatz). C.C.D. grades 1-8 Sat. 3:30-5:00. Frankfurt Intern'l School, Oberursel. Priest Fr. E. Beck. Phone: 06171-52547.

SWITZERLAND—BASEL

CHRISTIAN GOSPEL HOUR. Sun., 6 p.m. Spalter-Haus, Spalenstr. 13. Near Spalentor. Tel.: 41-57-66.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Europe After Pompidou

Georges Pompidou, as President of France, did his country the great service of demonstrating that its political system could survive without De Gaulle. It needs to be remembered that in 1969, when Mr. Pompidoo came to power, the dominant party in French politics and the constitution itself had been built around one gigantic and unique figure. A very great man like Gen. de Gaulle raises troubling questions for a democracy, whose citizens have to wonder how they will get along when he is gone. Under Mr. Pompidou, France got along well. There was no slipping back into the weaknesses and confusions of the 1950s. Since the supply of great men is short, democracies owe a large debt to those men who can make things run by shrewd intelligence rather than by heroic vision. The death of Mr. Pompidou brings into question once again the future of the Gaullist movement, now one political generation removed from its founder. The coming presidential election, therefore, comes at a particularly uncertain moment for the French government.

To most Frenchmen, the Pompidou years will probably be memorable less for politics than for great and sustained economic growth. To put it in comparative terms, these were the years in which it became clear that France's national wealth was going to be substantially greater than that of its old rival, Britain. In many respects the French standard of living was higher than that of its larger and more heavily industrialized neighbor, West Germany. But now France's inflation rate is high and accelerating. The enormous growth of foreign trade has left France, like all of the industrial countries, more vulnerable to world trends that no one nation can control. The enormous increases in the price of oil, now France's basic fuel and nearly all of it imported, casts a shadow over the country's very high level of prosperity.

* * *

For the rest of Europe, and for the United States, it matters a very great deal how the next French government goes about protecting that new prosperity. President Pompidou permitted the admission of Britain to the Common Market but stubbornly resisted any further integration of the European Community. In collaboration with the previous British government, the French successfully prevented any joint European resistance to the Arabs' initial oil embargoes last fall. Subsequently France blocked the collaboration of oil-consuming countries that the United States attempted to organize. Instead it proceeded with plans for an explicitly European relationship with the Arabs. But now that initiative is blocked. The new British government has made consultation with the United States a condition for the conference between the Common Market and the Arabs. The French responded this week by vetoing that proposal for transatlantic consultation. The result seems to be a complete stalemate.

This stalemate goes considerably beyond oil. The dispute over oil is only the most obvious and urgent of the long, tedious list of economic and diplomatic issues on which the Common Market is now stuck fast. The idea of a European monetary union has been all but abandoned. The program to develop backward regions has been stalled all winter. The more apprehensive the European governments become about inflation and unemployment, the less willing they seem to be to trust each other. These issues are now being forced by the determination of the new British government to renegotiate the terms under which Britain entered the Common Market. While the British have not made clear precisely what changes they seek, and perhaps are not entirely decided themselves, one obvious target is the Common Market's agricultural policy. It benefits above all the French farmer, and France has never shown any willingness to change it. The number and importance of these disputes begins to raise the question whether there is going to be a Common Market in anything more than name.

* * *

France still has a greater influence over European politics than any other nation, particularly at this moment. Britain is under a minority government and, in West Germany, Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats have suffered sharp losses in the last three consecutive state elections. The next French president will have to set out the condition on which compromises can be worked out, if there are going to be any compromises at all. If not, then governments will have to start work on their own solutions to the economic issues that they were supposed to undertake jointly through the Common Market. Here again, the experience of the oil crisis does not offer any very hopeful precedent. The oil kept flowing through the winter but, in retrospect, it is hard to believe that there was ever much danger of a general embargo against all of the Arabs' European customers. The Arab governments were under a little too much pressure to keep earning foreign exchange. Now the Europeans are paying the new prices without having any very clear strategy for financing them. If the European policy toward the Arabs last winter could be described as calculated disunity, the present state of the oil trade certainly does little to build a case for it.

The stiff insistence on French precedence and national interest is authentic Gaullism. But the circumstances are changing. To many Americans, for example, the French fears of an oppressive American hegemony in European politics will seem profoundly ironic. In view of Mr. Nixon's deteriorating position here at home, it seems hardly likely that the European friends of the United States will find themselves suffering from any excessive zeal or push in American policy as the months go by. The larger danger is the opposite one. But not many Europeans are really aware of the scale of Mr. Nixon's troubles, and the old reflexes against the idea of American control still operate.

The present French government is doubtless correct in assuming that its deliberately abrasive foreign policy is generally popular. But the French election this spring will put that assumption to the test a good deal more abruptly than anyone was expecting. It is too much to suggest that the fate of the Common Market depends upon the outcome of this election alone. But it is probably true that the next French government will decide whether the Market is to be anything more than a rudimentary customs union, and whether Western Europe will be able to deal as a unified region with the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Aharai'

The convulsions gripping Israel's political life for weeks past have suddenly sharpened and intensified, following the initial report a few days ago of the independent investigation into the nation's deficient preparedness on the eve of the October war. The outlook for Premier Golda Meir and her key cabinet partner, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, appears more tenuous with each passing day.

The leaders of Israel's armed forces responded with commendable respect for their country's democratic traditions on learning that they were the target of the investigating commission's criticism. The chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, rightly recognized that he had no option but to step down. With him into retirement went several lower ranking staff officers.

For many of the world's young democracies, such an upheaval at the top of the military staff would be a traumatic event in itself, even if the country were not under daily artillery barrage from a long-hostile neighbor. For Israelis, it is not the extent or the harshness of the official criticism against respected army officers that is so shocking, but rather that this criticism fell short of where many believe it should have been aimed.

This sentiment arises from a fundamental doctrine of the Israeli armed forces, embodied in the Hebrew command "Aharai"—"Follow me." In tactics this familiar order means that the commander always moves into attack in front of his men. In broader terms, "aharai" implies that those at the top assume full responsibility for whatever happens under their authority.

As a former chief of staff, Mr. Dayan himself helped to elevate this military doctrine to the level of a national tradition. On that tradition, influential members of Mrs. Meir's own Labor party—to say nothing of the parliamentary opposition—are stepping up their outspoken criticism of the top leadership and demanding at least that the defense minister recognize that he cannot shirk all responsibility for last fall's acknowledged policy errors, which cost the nation so dearly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

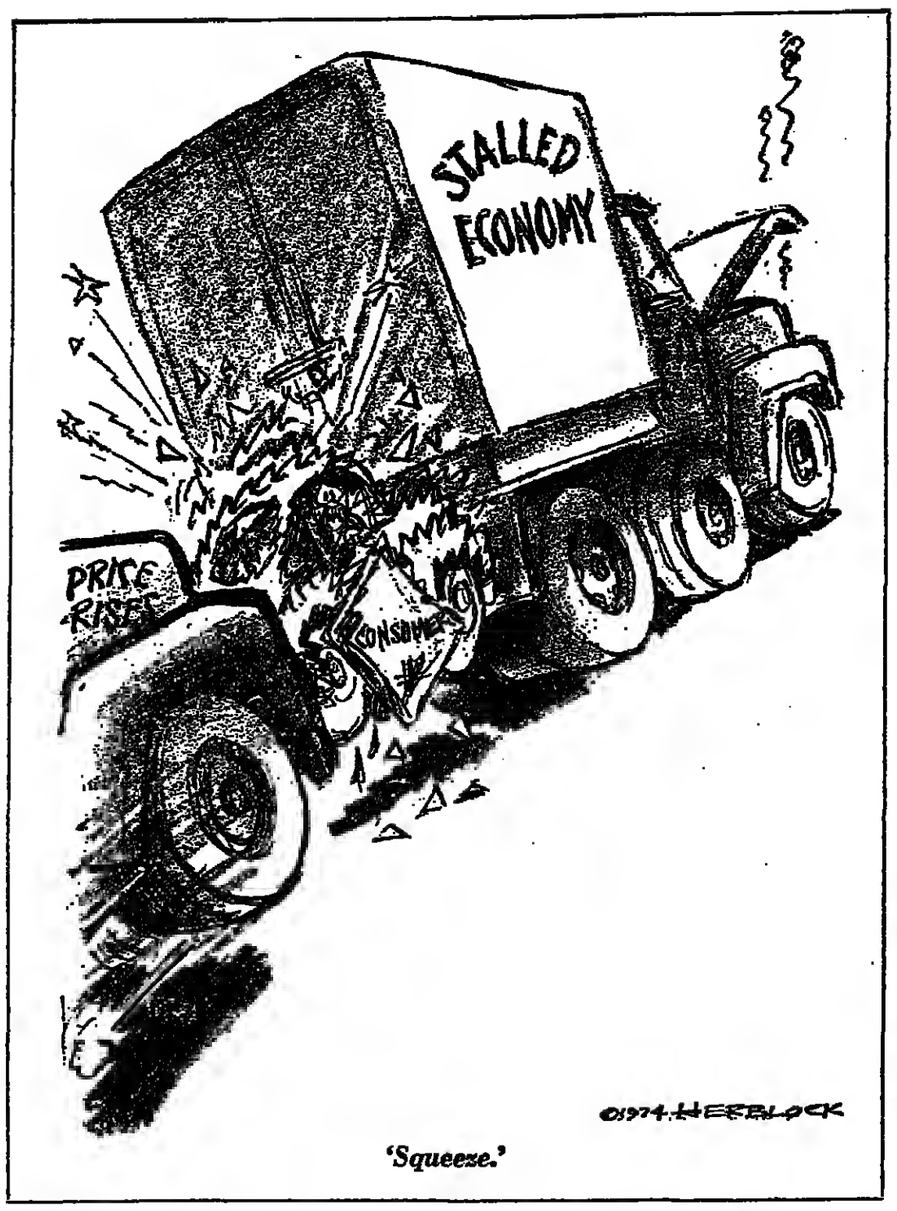
April 6, 1899

NEW YORK—Machines for telegraphing pictures and portraits are being put in place by Mr. Humotel of St. Paul, Minn. the jeweler who invented them. The ones already in the offices of the New York Herald and the Boston Herald work very satisfactorily. Others will be placed in the offices of the Philadelphia Ledger and different newspapers in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. When all are ready, the Herald and the other papers will exchange pictures of the news events in each city on that day.

Fifty Years Ago

April 6, 1924

NEW YORK—The presidential boom of New York Gov. Al Smith was launched today by Frank P. Walsh, labor attorney and former chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, created by President Wilson. Mr. Walsh told the National Democratic Club that Gov. Smith already has 460 delegates assured, or two-thirds of the number necessary to secure the nomination. Gov. Smith's strong showing in the Wisconsin primaries this week gave great hopes to his legion of followers.



'Squeeze.'

A U.S. Fable of the Other Henry

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Once upon a time—this was away back in April of 1974—the human race suddenly fell into a terrible slump. Everyone, it seemed, was striking out. Nobody could even draw a walk. Nations lost the art of doing what they had done well for centuries. Old friends and allies fell apart, and all heroes vanished from the face of the earth.

The seasons changed. Clocks ran out of time, and it was dark in the morning when it should have been bright and golden with sunshine. The British lost the art of government and even of sailing ships on the seven seas. American ran out of gas. The Middle East forgot the pity and religion of their fathers. The Chinese denounced Confucius. And the French lost their skipper and their logic.

Even worse, Larry Csonka, Paul Warfield and Jim Kilck, the last of the professional football heroes of the Florida peninsula in North America, deserted their faithful multitude in Miami and fled for money to a foreign land. Greed and selfishness prevailed. Daughters left their grieving parents.

Glorious Past

Then a strange thing happened. The melancholy present suddenly caught up with the glorious past. There was a black man of that time, Henry Aaron by name, full of years and the cunning of the ages, who equalled one of the spectacular baseball achievements of all time. In a vast arena, before a throng in a place called Cincinnati, he hit a 3-and-1 pitch, which is not the sort of pitch a sensible man is supposed to consider, out of the green area of chemical turf (grass had gone out of style in that advanced age) and over the chemical fence.

It was a simple act, really. He merely drew a bead on it, like David on Goliath, and demonstrated that all men are mortal, even the Babe. Later, in another place, the man called Babe, whose name was taken from the biblical character Ruth, told the late Arthur Daley of The New York Times, who was with him in that place, that it didn't mean much to him now and that actually he was very pleased.

The reaction to this stroke of personal skill, patience and persistence was sudden and spectacular. The pessimism of the time vanished. Larry MacPhail, who had brought light to that old German city on the Ohio River, said he was sorry the home run (tying Babe Ruth's total of 714 homers) had not bounced off the old laundry roof outside left field in the old Crosley Field, and that Bob O'Farrell, Chick Hafey, Leo Durocher, Red Barber and the rest of his old Rhineland buddies hadn't been there to see it, but like the Babe, he was happy.

To Believe Again

Meanwhile, there was a transformation in the great Republic. People began to believe again in the possibility of heroes and institutions. Baseball, the dying national sport, revived. Its commissioner, who had ordered Henry Aaron to command the lightning on opening day, began to feel like the late Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the last benevolent dictator of American sport.

Even Washington, which has lately been staggering and blundering in both politics and sports, suddenly realized that all the problems of life might be a little easier if only you had somebody called Henry—Kissinger or Aaron. Something human had revived the spirit of Washington, a sense of history and a sense of humor. The outsiders had made Washington smile again—Henry the Kissinger with his wedding and Henry the lovely old geezer, (he's 40), with his home run.

Everything then fell into place. The Congress took heart. The courts began to insist on the law. The President finally figured out his income tax and agreed to fork over. The herring began to run up the Potomac, and even into Rock Creek, defying the pollution. And miraculously, the daffodils, the azalias, the cherry blossoms, and the willows on the balcony of the Kennedy Center began to bloom again.

It was a miracle—the first since Nixon's comeback in 1968. In the House of Representatives, the Judiciary Committee went about its work. The tax committee and the Internal Revenue Service put out the facts on the President as if he were a carcless or conniving butcher in Chicago, trying to save a few extra bucks.

So the idea began to get around in Washington that maybe the system wasn't a fraud after all, maybe there were some heroes and some triumphs that could be equalled or even broken. The news from the locker room in Cincinnati was that Henry Aaron didn't exactly have any of this in mind, but here in the Three-Eye League, everybody is cheering. For sports proved in some ways to be better than politics, and everybody felt a little better after Henry hit it over the fence.

Moral: If you have a new kid, name him Henry.

'A Siren's Call?'

Détente: Some Qualms And Difficult Questions

By Matthew B. Ridgway

PITTSBURGH.—"Détente," I believe, poses the potentially gravest danger to our nation of all the problems we face. Whether it is to prove a siren's call to lure us to our destruction, or the first long step toward defusing the terrible threat of nuclear warfare and worldwide holocaust, no man can today predict with any assurance.

But what any reasoning person can clearly perceive is the distinct possibility that treaties can be abrogated or ignored, that solemn undertakings by the Soviet leadership can be deliberately flouted or repudiated, and that an overnight reversion to the hard-line policies of a former Soviet government can take place.

Safeguards

Against these possibilities this country must have ample safeguards, for we are dealing not with the fate of our own nation, though that may well be what we are doing, but with the fate of a civilization, the fate of the fundamentals on which our nation and the free world have built that civilization through two millennia.

What must be done is to critically and coldly examine and analyze every facet of this problem through the widest practicable public debate and then to make basic decisions and formulate policy guidelines.

Fortunately, it appears that an assessment of where we may be going, for what reasons, and for what guarantees of national benefits, is being made, constructively, by highly qualified individuals, in and out of government, whose intellectual honesty, integrity, competence and devotion to our country command respect.

Trust Needed

There can be no real lessening of tensions except in an atmosphere of mutual trust. Such trust does not exist. Positive action, not mere words, by the Soviet government will be required over an extended period to create such trust. For America's part, I fail to see how it can exist in view of the unrelieved evidence of the actions taken and the courses pursued by the Soviet government over the last 50 years, the frequently expressed fundamental objective of spreading its form and concept of government throughout the world—in short, of its aim of world domination.

Would it be in the interests of the United States to extend long-term credits to the Soviet Union for the development and marketing of Siberian oil and gas reserves in exchange for Soviet promises to let America share them at fair prices years hence; to furnish technology that we have developed and that the Russians lack and eagerly seek; to continue to pare U.S. military strength while the Soviet Union continues to augment its own in the nuclear and conventional fields, as it has been doing for the last five years; to consent to the present disparity in nuclear capabilities brought about by our 1972 agreement on limiting strategic weapons; to agree to a common percentage in the reduction of armed forces in Europe, leaving the Soviet Union in its present position of greater strength—another Soviet proposal?

These are hard questions of immense significance to us and to the free world. They demand hard thinking.

Intense Flame

Under the vision of those who established our form of government, mankind's fires of imagination were kindled. They burned with an intense flame and spread over much of the world. They have yet to be extinguished. But now in the continuing erosion of morals and ethics, and in the apathy and muddled thinking of many of our own people today, they have been allowed to burn dangerously low.

We now have before us, in our greatest hour for two centuries, an opportunity to show the world whether we are determined to keep those fires burning; whether we shall be found too lacking in integrity, too weak in moral courage, too timid in planning, too irresolute in execution to set before Almighty God and mankind an example of those principles, faithfully adhered to, on which our Founding Fathers staked "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor"—whether we will show the world an example of what in our hearts we know is eternally right.

In this Bicentennial era, the choice is ours to make.

Matthew B. Ridgway, now retired general, served as Supreme Commander of Allied Powers in both Europe and the Far East and was Army Chief of Staff from 1953 to 1955. This article was written for The New York Times.

The Hidden Political Hand

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Apart from the fact that it was his nature to fight to the end, President Georges Pompidou had a special reason for remaining at France's helm in the Elysée Palace until, almost at the last instant, he stole off like a wounded bear to die in his own lair on Paris's lovely Ile St. Louis.

That special reason is easily stated: to insure that Socialist leader François Mitterrand and his left-wing coalition with the Communists should be prevented from taking power. Only nine months ago the President told me in a long conversation, during which he looked more vigorous than had become his wont:

"If I had to make the decision today I would stand for office again in 1976. The reason is very simple. I don't want to run the risk that Mitterrand might succeed me. He is capable but he is an ally of the Communists and that is too dangerous."

I recalled that he had often described Mitterrand to me as "a fascist of the left." Pompidou smiled somberly, adding: "That's exactly right. I still believe it."

Stubborn

One might wonder why the stubborn President, already seriously ill, did not then envision changing the constitutional system with an amendment that would have enabled him to bring into office a vice-president he favored. After all, this was a subject often toyed with by De Gaulle when Pompidou was prime minister.

Possibly Pompidou refrained from formalizing such a suggestion because De Gaulle had refrained and also because the general's successor believed the existing system, produced by the Fifth Republic, best suited the French as it was.

"Our system is less logical" (than America's), he once told me, "but politically the French are always less logical. They are not Cartesian in politics. We never take the necessary steps required for compromises. Our system is complex and illogical—but I suppose it works for us."

One may conjecture that this pragmatic and rather un-French reasoning was what in the end prevented Pompidou, even by the time he knew death was approaching, from taking more decisive steps to proclaim a successor who would benefit from the authority the President had so carefully preserved intact.

Last Conversation

The very last conversation I had with him was but nine weeks ago. I noted sadly (for he was a long-time friend): "He did not walk with any briskness or vitality. His thinking processes are certainly not in the least impaired. He spoke judiciously and well.

"Nevertheless, for the first time in all the years I have known him, he seemed occasionally to hesitate for considerable periods, giving me the impression of occasional brief short-circuits in his mind. His mind is still first-rate, but it doesn't function quite as it used to. All in all, I had a certain sorrowful feeling of sympathy for him—a man who was courageously trying to do his job but fully aware of his own illness."

When I recalled to him several earlier conversations about his willingness to run for re-election and asked if such was still his feeling, he replied, with an effort to smile: "I think I won't answer that. Maybe I am intoxicated with the general. He always liked to make others guess, conceal his hand and his intentions."

There is no doubt that Gaulle concealed his hand as among others, thoroughly delud the loyal Pompidou by retain him as prime minister in 19 and never leaving any writt testament anointing him as presidential choice. The general theory was that of Alexander th Great, who, when asked on h deathbed whom he favored t take over, replied: "The mos worthy."

Tortured Himself

But Pompidou, who tortured himself with the thought of Mitterrand in the Elysée, had a chance to give the accolade to one of his own more prominent lieutenants. At this moment there is no evidence that he ever did.

It is, of course, possible he left a political testament to be revealed at a propitious moment in the forthcoming electoral campaign. It is also possible that in their final talks the President may have told his closest collaborators secrets that might soon be publicized for political purposes.

But so far we know nothing save that death came for Georges Pompidou while he was still "concealing his hand and his intentions" on a matter of primordial interest to himself and France.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Young and Old

Re Willim F. Buckley's column, "America's Young and Its Old" (March 26): We share Mr. Buckley's deep concern for the problem of the aged, but find that he fails to demonstrate a similar understanding of the problems and needs of youth. Only equal consideration of the needs of both can reveal the rich possibilities for creative synthesis in Mr. Buckley's proposal.

Although labeled voluntary, this proposal is essentially coercive for college students wishing to matriculate. Under such conditions, students are likely to feel exploited, especially if other sectors of society are not asked to "volunteer" as well. Why not genuinely voluntary, society-wide participation in needed humanitarian services? Each sector could contribute its own resources. Thus, a large corporation might help build a nursing home which young people and community volunteers would staff. Applying Buckley's definition of "voluntary" service to other sectors reveals a fundamental oversight in his analysis. Imagine requiring a corporation to build one nursing home before its stock could resume trading on the N.Y. Stock Exchange! The young, like corporations, deserve a fair return on their investment. Truly voluntary participation by all elements of society must be encouraged with tangible incentives.

Buckley discusses the advantages of a year of public service for precollege students, but doesn't consider the possibility of a program of equal benefit to high school graduates not going on to college. A voluntary year of service could be of great value as a transition year in which to grow into adult roles and responsibilities. A strong incentive would be to guarantee financial independence, perhaps by subsidizing low-cost housing and food services. This would permit youth volunteers to leave the family and fulfill often frustrated desires to become more independent and productive members of society. Shared housing could provide the basis for an educative as well as supportive social context during the transition year, and, most importantly, such a community could heighten an appreciation of collective as well as personal service.

Buckley's idea of using free youth labor is a simple economic solution to the costly problem of the aged. But only a program of worthwhile incentive to voluntary service from all levels of society creates a humanizing structure which especially benefits "America's Young and Its Old," both tragically isolated elements of society.

DAVID and CORNELIA KLIMCZAK.
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Network's Future an Enigma

China Is Pulling Out Forces From Its Roads in North Laos

By H.D.S. Greenway

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 5 (WP).—For 14 years, in the wild mountains of northwestern Laos on the frontiers of Burma and China, the Chinese have been building a sophisticated network of roads.

The best of the roads, running southwest from Muong Sai to Pak Beng on the Mekong River, is a masterpiece of engineering. Yet the Chinese have never admitted its existence. Until about a year ago, it was one of the best fortified roads in the world. It was guarded by battalions of infantry and 100-mm anti-aircraft guns tied into China's most sophisticated radar.

Any plane flying over the road was fired upon. An Air America pilot, Jim Rhyne, had a leg blown off in 1972 by a burst of fire while flying too near the road.

But for six months now there has been little activity along the road. The Chinese began withdrawing their troops and their anti-aircraft guns last summer, following the Laotian cease-fire and the reduction of U.S. air power in Southeast Asia.

Despite protests from the Thais, the traffic on the road is light and there is little evidence that the road is being used to supply the insurgency among Meo tribesmen in Thailand's northern provinces in a significant way.

The primary beneficiaries of the road appear to be the Laotian hill tribes who live along it. The Chinese have reportedly helped improve agriculture in the region and have created markets for the hill people to sell their goods in China. Also, the Chinese have not conscripted local labor as have the North Vietnamese and the Pathet Lao.

Now that Laos has formed a coalition government with the Communist Pathet Lao, diplomats and officials here are wondering what will be the future of the Chinese roads in the northwest.

While in China in 1961, Prince Souvanna Phouma, now Laotian premier, apparently approved of a plan whereby the Chinese would build a road from China's Yunnan Province to Phong Saly, the northernmost province in Laos on the Chinese and North Vietnamese borders.

Construction on this road began in 1962—a momentous year for both China and Laos. President John Kennedy had decided the previous year to withdraw U.S. support from the Laotian right wing in favor of a neutralist solution and an international conference on Laos was convened in Geneva.

The three princes of Laos, Prince Boun Oum for the right, Prince Souphanouvong for the left and Prince Souvanna for the neutralists finally agreed upon a tripartite government in June, 1962.

2 Weeks Earlier

But scarcely two weeks earlier, the leftist Pathet Lao mortared the northwestern town of Nam Tha and the rightist forces under Gen. Phoumi Nosavan fled in panic all the way back to the Mekong, where they swam across the river to Thailand. The Thais screamed that their security was threatened and President Kennedy sent U.S. Marines to bolster their morale.

That same year, China fought a brief war with India in the Himalayas. At the time it was branded in the West as a brazen act of Chinese aggression, but now it is generally recognized that India provoked the conflict.

These events may have caused the Chinese to worry about their entire southern flank. The Americans had demonstrated their ability to move troops quickly into the region and the Americans were already embarked on an extensive road building project of their own in northeast Thailand.

Thus the decision to build more roads in Laos may have been defensive rather than offensive. If China were to be threatened by a hostile power, it would just as soon meet the enemy before it reached Chinese soil, as in Korea. In the late 1960s, with the Americans fully engaged in Indochina, with Americans bombing eastern Laos and U.S.-paid mercenaries active in the north, the Chinese began pushing another road down from Yunnan Province to the town of Muong Sai, which was a major Pathet Lao headquarters in the northwest. Later, many spurs were added.

Roads Not Bombed

The Americans were involved in the northwest to the extent that the CIA trained Thai and local irregulars, and operations even were conducted into China, but they did not bomb the northwest or the roads.

Just before the 1973 cease-fire in Laos, the Pathet Lao mopped up many of the government outposts and bases in the northwest. At the same time, the Chinese embarked on a crash program to push yet another road from Nam Tha southwest toward the Mekong River town of Ban Houei Sai on the Thai border.

At present, all new construction has stopped except for a spur from Muong Sai to Nam Bak, which could conceivably serve to bypass the Ou River rapids in order to facilitate river transport down the Ou into the Mekong.

Associated Press

SING OUT THE NEWS—Traveling troupe from Shanghai Opera denouncing Confucius and former Defense Minister Lin Piao before large crowd in Shanghai.

Regime Assailed On Treatment of Greek Ex-Leader

ATHENS, April 5 (Reuters).—Demetrios Papaspyrou, a former speaker of the Greek parliament, today criticized the government for its treatment of opposition leader George Mavros.

Mr. Mavros, the leader of the Center Union party, was sent to the barren Aegean island of Yaros last month for welcoming Britain's cancellation of a naval goodwill visit.

Mr. Papaspyrou said in a written statement sent to foreign correspondents that "conditions on the island are horrible and inhuman."

He said that Mr. Mavro's views "expressed fully the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the Greek people and the political world."

The government announced today that the Athens military tribunal yesterday sentenced 26 persons to prison terms ranging from four to 24 months for a variety of violations.

Those sentenced included three students who received 24 months each for distributing leaflets and two Athenian workers who were given six months each for spreading false rumors.

Seven merchants were sentenced for overpricing and two for refusing to sell iron bars for concrete.

George Sotiriadis, an official of the Ministry of Public Works, was sentenced to 18 months for bribery.

Boy Held in Extortion

SYDNEY, April 5 (Reuters).—A 15-year-old boy was charged here today with threatening to destroy an airliner unless Qantas Airlines paid him Aus. $500,000 ($744,000).

More Sailings Set For Liner France

PARIS, April 5 (UPI).—The French Line said today that the luxury liner France will resume normal transatlantic sailings between Le Havre and New York May 24 upon completion of its spring cruises.

The parent company of the 66,300-ton liner gave no explanation for the decision. Late last month, the government said it was ending its annual subsidy and that the ship would have to be withdrawn from service next month.

The decision to pull the liner out of service was made before the death of President Georges Pompidou last Tuesday and the new presidential campaign. The move had touched off sharp protests in the leftist opposition and intrade union circles.

Civil Rights Sacrificed for Order

Filipinos Divided on Martial-Law Results

By Sydney H. Schanberg

MANILA (NYT).—Antonio Rojas is a poor, 27-year-old farmer in the village of Tulungatung in the southern Philippines. "Before martial law," he says, "there was a lot of crime here. Thieves used to steal our coconuts and sometimes they would take clothes from our houses. Now crime is much less."

Mr. Rojas's remark is one heard these days all over this nation of islands on the rim of Southeast Asia, a nation whose 40 million people have been living under a martial-law government for the last year and a half.

Whether in metropolitan Manila or in the smallest villages, people say that crime is down, streets are cleaner and almost everything is done more efficiently.

The supporters of President Ferdinand Marcos, who declared martial law on Sept. 21, 1972, ostensibly to thwart plots by Communists and others to seize power, take these comments to mean that the measure has been a success.

But for many Filipinos and foreign analysts, the verdict is not yet in. They question whether, in trying to bring some stability and order to the turbulent Philippines, it was necessary to go as far as to muzzle the press and suspend civil liberties.

These people also wonder whether Filipinos will be as willing, as they seem to be now, to do without their civil rights if prices continue to escalate and the promised economic benefits of Mr. Marcos's "new society" are not delivered fairly soon.

Most Filipinos seem to agree that some special discipline was needed to straighten out a country where the homicide rate was eight times that of the United States, where politicians ruled by dint of private armies, where civilians had more weapons than the army and police combined, where essential legislation such as land reform was blocked in the faction-ridden Congress and where the economy remained stagnant despite rich natural resources.

Thus, there was general public acceptance of such steps as the nationwide collection of more than half a million firearms. And there was also very little initial complaint about the arrests of several thousands of Mr. Marcos's political opponents and about the shutting down of most o. Manila's newspapers and the rigid censorship of the rest.

Nevertheless, some discontent has surfaced. It has taken various forms, a principal one being what is heard from the younger and more progressive quarters of the Roman Catholic church. A number of young priests and laymen have been arrested on charges of having given financial and moral support to "subversive elements."

Open opposition to the government has come from two insurgencies, the Communist one in the north, which has been fairly quiet recently, and the Moslem secessionist rebellion in the south, more virulent than it was before martial law.

So far, Mr. Marcos has held on to public support through some lucky economic circumstances, but also through good management. The luck was a sharp increase in the world prices of the Philippines's major exports—copper, sugar, lumber and coconut products.

The good management is conducted by Mr. Marcos's economic ministers, who have been given a freer hand under martial law and are credited by foreign analysts with bringing some reason and sense to Manila's economic planning.

Mr. Marcos, 56, says in his book, "Notes on the New Society," that martial law is only a "temporary expedient" and that "we cannot make of this a permanent institution in our national life."

At the same time, he has avoided setting any date either for his political retirement or for new elections.

Australian Leader Warns of Elections

CANBERRA, Australia, April 5 (Reuters).—Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said yesterday that he would dissolve the Federal Parliament and hold a general election if vital money bills are rejected.

Mr Whitlam spoke after the opposition leader, Bill Snedden, said opposition parties would oppose two appropriation bills in the Senate, where the opposition is in the majority.

The bills provide money for the running of the government and are traditionally approved without opposition.

THE ART MARKET

What Lies Behind the Record-Breaking London Sales

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, April 5 (IHT).—With the two most important auctions of the spring season following closely on the extraordinary Vever sale (IHT, March 23-24), Sotheby's is riding high.

Monday and Tuesday the London auction house held the most successful sale of Chinese porcelain ever. It was there that the world record price for any work of art aside from pictures was set at £420,000—the price paid for a Chinese Ming bottle of the early 15th century (IHT, April 3). On Tuesday night this was followed by the controversial auction of the Santamarina collection of impressionists which came within inches of causing a row between the British government and Argentina: the day before the sale, Argentine officials were still trying to prevent the sale because the collection had allegedly been taken out of Argentina without an export license. Peter Wilson, Sotheby's chairman of the board and probably England's ablest auctioneer, held the hammer, emphasizing the seriousness of the occasion.

Yet the contrast between the highly successful Chinese sale and the impressionist sale, in spite of some record prices, was great.

The Chinese sale was entirely dominated by the mysterious personality of an anonymous collector and spiced by the presence of the Japanese after their silence on the market scene.

According to professional sources, the collector, whose existence had not so far been mentioned in any publication or public statement by auction room spokesmen, is a "resident in Portugal." He is said to have been first interested in Chinese export ware known to English collectors as trade porcelain and to American and French buyers as Compagnie des Indes. He is believed to have bought, among other things, most of the major bird-shaped tureens which have come up on the auction market in the past few years. From 18th-century trade porcelain, he moved on to earlier objects. He was the one who paid a record price for a Chinese porcelain in June, 1970, when a 14th-century wine jar sold at Christie's for £220,500.

Record Broken

On Tuesday afternoon, according to the same sources, he broke this record by buying through a dealer the £420,000 bottle. Both pieces were so out of the ordinary as to strip the prices paid for them of any general significance. The bottle in blue and white enamels decorated with a dragon, auctioned Tuesday, is by far the most beautiful of three examples known in the world.

The anonymous collector—he never appears at auctions in person nor does he ever buy from the trade to better conceal his identity—was apparently not the only one who thought so: Giuseppe Eskenasi, the well-known London specialist in top-range early Chinese ceramics, bid up to £400,000 before dropping out. But the intervention of such a determined collector, who is thought to have unlimited wealth, had a great impact on the sale, generally speaking. He also bought according to the same sources the superb blue and white *mei p'ing*, another blue and white vase of the Yung-lo period, as was the record bottle, for £160,000. Again this was a fine piece, ranking in beauty only with those given in the early 17th century by Shah Abbas to the Persian shrine of Ardebil from which they were transferred to the Tehran Archaeological Museum some years ago. A third notable piece, *less rare but perfect in its way*, went to him for £38,000.

The other unexpected buyer in the sale was Antonio Costa, a Lisbon dealer who makes few appearances at Chinese auctions but buys a lot when he does. He fought against Romognoli of Milan for a T'ang horseman, which he got at £16,000, bought another T'ang horseman rather better, I thought, for £15,000 and some rather ugly T'ang figures of two dignitaries, respectively 83 and 85 centimeters high, for £7,000.

More Interesting

More interesting still was the active bidding of two Japanese buyers, a dealer and a private collector. The dealer, Goro Sakamoto, who runs the Fugendo Co. in Tokyo bought the large 41-centimeter-high blue and white vase made in the second half of the 14th century for £170,000. The collector, Seijiri Matsuoka of Tokyo, acquired two fine blue and white bowls, both of the early Ming period, for £15,000 and £6,000 respectively and a very good wine jar made about 1500 with relief decoration in polychrome enamels of the so-called Fa-Hua type for £30,000. Both had been bidding enthusiastically the week before at the auction of Henri Vever's Japanese prints. Obviously the Japanese are still in the market. They have now been joined by Hong Kong Chinese, dealers and private buyers: A good blue and white dish of the early 15th century was bought for £22,000 by T. Y. Chow, a shipping merchant who collects porcelain.

In contrast, the impressionist sale (IHT, April 4) held Tuesday night was less successful. It started brilliantly when an oil by Honoré Daumier, 14.5 by 13 centimeters, a study of three lawyers, made a surprising £15,000. This was followed by a stunning £60,000 paid by the Leferre Galleries of Bruton Street for a brilliant cartoon in watercolor and gouache, 17.5 by 21.5 centimeters. But then the auction floundered a bit: £65,000 was not all that much for an important preparatory study in oil 45 by 55 centimeters by Eugène Delacroix, dated 1859. And a marvelous self-portrait of Henri Fantin-Latour, 37 by 33 centimeters, painted in 1861, sold miserably at £6,000. A very good landscape of Claude Monet's best period, the years following his "Impression de Soleil Levant" to which the impressionist movement owed its name, made only £55,000.

These failures were, it is true, compensated by the high prices made by Toulouse-Lautrec. The world record for the artist was broken when Colnaghi's of London paid £210,000 for a large pastel and gouache 60 by 80 centimeters. Another Toulouse-Lautrec, in oil, sold later for £205,000. The artist's tiny sketches reached absurd prices which were, in proportion, much higher still. His minute, badly preserved self-portrait, 19 by 12 centimeters, in pastel soared to £28,000.

Nevertheless, several professionals seemed worried as they realized, all of a sudden, that the wonderful impressionists, supposedly as good as gold, could come a cropper on occasion. This will certainly disturb some of the investment funds too who have been banking on impressionism.

The sale was held under ideal circumstances with inflation prodding bidders and much publicity because of the Argentine government's vain attempt to halt the auction. A film about the collection had been shown on TV before the sale. It may be added that almost every item had a superb pedigree. This worked in some cases and didn't in others: This provides dealers with something to think about.

Paul Klee in Bern in December, 1939. A selection of 74 Klee works (1908-1940) are currently on view in Paris.

Around the Paris Galleries

Paul Klee, Galerie Karl Flinker, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to May 11.

This is a remarkable exhibition of 74 works by Paul Klee, many of which belong to private collections and have never been shown before. As soon as one realizes that content has virtually no importance in Klee's work, except as a sort of accessory, one discovers how essentially Klee was an artist, sensitively aware of the aesthetic potential of his material, the rhythm and direction it suggests to the mind of the viewer. The show gives eloquent testimony to the artist's diversity, his ability to use whatever language he chose without stepping outside himself. It is, also, a constant pleasure to the eye.

* * *

Joaquin Ferrer, Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to April 30.

Ferrer's lines have the same brisk, breakneck urgency as the toy trains which zip around bends without slowing down and flash along the straight stretches. They compose a weirdly organized space into which the mind may project tunneled vistas, as though one were trapped inside a camera's diaphragm and each small blade were a potential guillotine. His recent work appears both more schematic and more mordant than that of his exhibition in the same gallery in 1971.

* * *

K.X. Roussel, Edouard Vuillard, Galerie Durand-Ruel, 37 Avenue de Friedland, Paris 8, to April 26.

Roussel and Vuillard were close friends. They are as different as can be in their art. Roussel favored mythological subjects and a certain lush thickness in the way he applied his color. If one can somehow eliminate the figures, or their antiquarian implications, one discovers a style that is a bit rich for today's taste but not without merit. Vuillard, in the best pieces displayed here, has a knack, derived perhaps from the Japanese, of expressing space by means of the unpainted surfaces of his canvas. His highly personal shorthand is the most seductive aspect of his art. The present show includes 25 works—mostly large ones—and reveals how Vuillard sometimes appears to sink into his period and sometimes to rise above it.

* * *

Le Choix de l'Amateur, Galerie Heim, 15 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to April 30.

An eclectic choice of paintings and sculptures, ranging from the 15th to the 18th centuries, from Italian primitives through the Spanish 16th century, some curious scenes of Venice, the Flanders of Teniers, to the France of Houdon.

* * *

Carlo Alfano, Galerie Sonnabend, 13 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to April 15.

Alfano takes peculiar detours to produce works that have an attractiveness that is hard to define. Large black canvases are more or less covered by a fine, white handwriting. Some look rather like a score of contemporary music, others densely covered with writing remind one of those large slabs the Romans would cover with closely regimented letters. The enigmatic quality, in conjunction with a delicate visual rhythm, is probably what arouses and holds one's interest.

* * *

Olivier Strebelle, Knoll International, 9 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to April 16.

Olivier Strebelle's handsome bronze forms are satisfying to the touch as large, water-worn pebbles. They please the mind by the way they are composed of interlocking pieces, separately cast. And they achieve a convincing synthesis and balance of abstract forms and sexual themes (embracing couples, nude figures) that have intensity, sensuality and dignity.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 5 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and stage productions in New York:

Films

"All Nudity Shall Be Punished," ("Todo Nudez Sera Castigado") is a "most curious and interesting film," says Vincent Canby. Directed by Arnaldo Jabor, it was made in and around Rio de Janeiro. The film, "an exuberant, sometimes slapstick social satire," is, says Canby, "about a rich, self-absorbed, paunchy businessman named Herculano, whose wife has just died, leaving him despondent." His old maiden aunts and his brother worry. His 18-year-old son so identifies with his dead mother that, after considering a joint suicide pact with his father, he has sworn himself to celibacy for the rest of his life. "Clearly, here is a family with problems." For much of the time "All Nudity Shall Be Punished" exaggerates and intensifies those problems for "a very funny and deadly serious effect."

Plays

"My Fat Friend," a British comedy by Charles Laurence, at the Brooks Atkinson Theater, is "a scatterbrained anecdote about a fat girl achieving thinness to get her man," says Clive Barnes. It has an Anglo-Saxon sense of the ridiculous, topical and appealing humor about diets and dieting; "the outcome is predictable enough." It is "a thin play," but it gives an opportunity for a trio of very "agreeable and funny performances and a new view of the on-stage homosexual," Barnes said. Lynn Redgrave, John Lithgow and George Rose take part. Robert Moore directed.

"Nowhere to Run, Nowhere to Hide", by Herman Johnson, is at the St. Mark's Playhouse. Dean Irby directs. Howard Thompson says: "Herman Johnson's genuine flair for writing characterization shaped by cutting, lucid dialogue and the professional performing and staging of the Negro Ensemble Company make its second workshop production of the season rewarding although unfulfilled. The weakness is the plot, a fiercely dramatic situation with a rebellious Harlem youth framed for murder by two dope-peddling policemen ... And the 2 1/2-hour play runs fully 30 minutes too long." Todd Davis, Joyce Hanley, Robert Stocking, Michele Shay and Leon Morenzie are among those taking part.

"Pop," a "presumed comic musical" at the Players Theater, did not amuse Clive Barnes. Book and lyrics are by Larry Schiff and Chuck Knull, and the show "incompetently attempts to give some kind of contemporary satirical slant to Shakespeare's Lear story," Barnes says. "One doubts whether the authors would know a satirical slant if one hit them in a sandstorm in Alaska. The jokes are too feeble to be committed to paper."

LONDON THEATER

Anouilh Play Makes Debut In Muddled, Muddied Version

By John Walker

LONDON, April 5 (IHT).—Another new small theater has opened in London. Following the Regent Theatre near Oxford Circus, where Lindsay Kemp has pitched his camp, comes the Theatre at New End in Hampstead, perhaps the only part of this city that doesn't need an extra auditorium.

Still, it's welcome, for all that, even if the first production, the British premiere of Jean Anouilh's "You Were So Sweet When You Were Little," first seen in Paris some 18 months ago, muddles and muddies an intriguing play.

The theater itself has been converted from a hospital mortuary and is a tiny oblong room with steeply raked tiers of seats occupying about half the space and some rows of benches taking up another quarter so that the main acting space for this production was one corner of the room, with another smaller area between the seats and the benches.

From my seat, cramped on a bench, it was impossible to see the actors in the secondary area and some of the action in the main arena (to dignify the minute space in which the actors had to turn sideways to pass each other) was also invisible although I was within 6 feet of the performers. To add to the discomfort, the amplification system—switched on throughout for a few seconds of inaudible gabbling from a chorus—emitted a hum loud enough to drown the quieter passages and distract at even the most impassioned moments.

Teething Troubles

These are, I hope, teething troubles. What was discouraging was the inept acting of some of the cast, maybe unnerved by the nearness of the audience and the unfinished feeling of the production by the theater's artistic director Misha Williams.

The play itself is subtitled "Variations on the 'Choepheri' of Aeschylus" and deals in cunning fashion with the familiar story of Orestes' return to avenge the death of his father, Agamemnon, by killing his mother, Clytemnestra, and her lover, Aegisthus.

Anouilh's characters dwell in a sort of hell, actors condemned each day to re-enact this moment of tragedy, with their actions commented upon by a chorus of accompanying musicians who at first dismiss the high-flying passions around them and then take on the characteristics of the furies and attack Orestes.

It is an approach that allows the author to stand back and manipulate the play, shifting perspectives to great effect, at one point robbing Orestes and the rest of their tragic dimensions, at another raising more ordinary suffering to the level of the Greek heroes. The musicians emphasize that their lives are as tragic as any but no one takes notice of them.

The play's central confrontation is between generations and between parent and child: Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus on one side, and her murderous children Orestes and Electra on the other. Within this, Anouilh keeps shifting the balance, allowing both idealistically youthful denunciations of middle-aged compromise and middle-aged regrets at the cruelty of the young. Aegisthus identifies himself with Orestes and welcomes the knife thrust that ends his life. There are references both to the student uprising of 1968 and to the French way with Nazi sympathizers at the end of the war.

The only person to whom he denies sympathy is Electra, the one incorruptible character. The play opens with her waiting for Orestes to come and ends—after the killings and tragedy as the other actors prepare to go home—with her waiting for the cyclic events to begin again. She is unchanging through hate.

Angela Pleasance's performance is overwhelming in the small theater—passion becomes her—just as Paul Jones's Orestes underwhelms. Margaret Robertson and Andrew Crawford effectively convey the regrets of middle age.

* * *

The Actors Company seems addicted to the Edwardian era. After their successful updating of "'Tis a Pity She's a Whore," they have given a similar 1900s treatment to Congreve's "The Way of the World," as part of their season at the Wimbledon Theatre, with markedly inferior results.

Karen Mills's dowdy sets are not much help. The opening scene, now set in a London club rather than coffee house, looks as if it takes place in the Brighton Line cloakroom at Victoria Station. Congreve's effortfully witty minor characters such as Petulant and Witwound will not transform into Edwardian swells, despite the efforts of Matthew Long and John Tordoff.

Although director David William has wrecked a play depending on close social observation, he has achieved an often funny production by encouraging some broadly humorous playing. John Woodvine's rustic Sir Wilfol, causing acute embarrassment to everyone except himself, is a particular delight, and Margery Mason makes Lady Wishfort into an endearingly silly person. Caroline Blakiston's Millament is pert and Edward Petherbridge's Mirabell grave.

* * *

Any young television-oriented child—which means any young child—will enjoy "The Yogi Bear Show" at the Victoria Palace, despite a convoluted story line to get not only Yogi, but Hockleberry Hound and the Flintstones into the same show. There are some curious moments: particularly a red Indian scene with a black African witchdoctor who talks in a comic Asian Indian manner.

If you can take sentimental ballads sung by a 6-foot-tall bear in a mini-skirt, there are a couple of excellent country-style numbers by Mel Williams as well as some pleasing uptempo songs.

The larger-than-life Yogi Bear (Neale Gudrum) is the most effective character, spreading a childlike sense of enjoyment that carries the show through its non sequiturs. Michael Rearson, a small and effervescent dancer, adds sparkle to several scenes.

It's a show that kids will love and parents endure with not too much pain. (Alas for male chauvinists—the chorus girls are ungainly.)

It is, though, a show that will kill theater more surely than television. For, although there are live musicians, the actors mime to a pre-recorded voice track, thus robbing the play of theater's greatest asset—the interaction between actors and audiences, the subtle changes and differences in one performance and another.

* * *

Laurence Olivier's production of J. B. Priestley's "Eden End" has opened at the National Theatre and it will be reviewing it next week.

At the Mermaid, Constance Cummings opens on Monday in U.S. playwright A. R. Gurney's "Children," set in the summer of 1973 in the East Coast holiday home of an adult family gathering for Fourth of July celebrations.

At the Royal Court on Tuesday, there opens David Storey's "Life Class," directed by Lindsay Anderson, with Alan Bates in the leading role.

Athol Fugard's "Siwze Bansi Is Dead" opens at the Ambassador Theatre on Wednesday, following its successful season at the Royal Court.

John Tordoff, Matthew Long in "The Way of the World."

Sharps & Flats

MUNICH—The rock group Gentle Giant will give a concert at the Theatre en der Brenner Strade on April 9 at 8 p.m. Elton John will be at the Olympiahalle in the Olympia Park on April 11 at 8 p.m.

* * *

ZURICH—The Humphries Singers will give a concert at the Kongresshaus on April 9 at 8:30 p.m.

* * *

LONDON—The Rock group War includes a European tour with two engagements at the Rainbow Theatre on April 9 and 10 at 7:30 p.m. Cliff Richards and his show are headlining the Palladium for six weeks.

* * *

This week's top singles records are, in the United States, "Hooked on a Feeling" by Blue Swede; and in Great Britain, "Billy Don't Be a Hero" by Paper Lace.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A new production of Frank Martin's "Der Sturm," based on Shakespeare's "The Tempest," will have its first performance April 6 at the Zurich Opera, conducted by Matthias Aeschbacher, staged by Lars Runsten, designed by Toni Businger and with choreography by Geoffrey Cauley. In the cast are Renata Lenhart, Teresa Martin, Howard Nelson, Rüdiger Wohlers and Nigel Douglas. The work had its Swiss premiere in 1959 at the Zurich Opera. Later performances of the new staging will be on April 10, 17, 21 and 26.

* * *

Janacek's "Katya Kabanova" will enter the repertory of the Vienna State Opera for the first time on April 19 in a production staged by Joachim Herz and designed by Rudolf Heinrich. Janos Kulka will conduct a cast headed by Antigone Sgourda in the title part, Astrid Varnay, Peter Lindros, Waldemar Kmentt, Oskar Czerwenka, Günter Neumann and Gertruda Jahn. Later performances are scheduled for April 22, 26 and 29.

Bavarian Opera To Tour Japan

MUNICH, April 5 (AP).—The Bavarian State Opera, a company of 326 persons, will tour Japan Sept. 21, Oct. 13.

Opera official Günther Rennert announced plans for the tour and added the troupe would perform four operas, four concerts and about eight experimental presentations in Tokyo and Osaka.

Mr. Rennert estimated the cost of the tour at 3.5 million marks, about $1.4 million, to be covered mostly by receipts in Japan.

ART IN THE UNITED STATES

Medici Baroque Art On View in Detroit

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT (NYT).—Take the simplest thing, enrich it, make it as elaborate, beautiful and grandiose as possible and don't worry about the cost.

These were the principles that Cosimo III, one of the last rulers of the Medici family, followed in trying to revive the arts in Florence just before the family reign of 400 years ended in 1747.

Some of the best examples of the lavish works produced by master craftsmen and artists throughout Europe to meet Cosimo's pompous artistic taste have been brought together for the first time since his reign in an exhibition at the Detroit Institute of Art.

The exhibition, entitled "Twilight of the Medici. Late Baroque Art in Florence: 1670-1743," is a result of four years of scholarship and painstaking diplomatic negotiations. Such museums as the Uffizi, the Bargello and Palazzo Pitti of Florence and many private collectors had to be persuaded to lend the works during a period of increasing art theft and vandalism.

"It's getting harder and harder to put together exhibits like this," said Frederick Cummings, director of the institute, who did much of the negotiation. "There's much greater reluctance to lend things now," he added.

Dr. Cummings said that the aid that Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford 2d had given to help to restore the art treasures of Florence damaged in the floods of 1966 had helped considerably in getting the cooperation of Italian cultural officials in letting the objects leave Italy, and in the selection of Detroit as the only place in the United States where they will be shown.

In addition to Mr. Cummings, the other organizer of the show was Marco Chiarini, director of the Palazzo Pitti, where the exhibition will go after it closes here.

Pointing to a bronze statue of Venus lent by the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Cummings said that the reluctance of the duke was overcome when the museum agreed to clean the statue, which had turned green from being in his garden.

Despite the difficulties, Mr. Cummings was able to round up 310 works, which include bronze and marble sculptures, paintings, tapestries, furniture, drawings, jewelry and many kinds of unusual decorative objects.

Mr. Cummings, whose main interest has been the revival and appreciation of the baroque style, knelt beside a reliquary made of gilt bronze with a roof of rock crystals containing the relics of six patron saints of Florence, shook his head and while running his hand over the work, said:

"I still find it hard to believe they sent this."

In assembling the show, Mr. Cummings was not only bucking the reluctance of curators and collectors to part with the works, but also a general neglect and lack of appreciation of the baroque art of this later period.

"Much of this was forgotten and considered too extravagant," he said. "It was against the modern trends of cubism, the simplicity, clean lines of the Bauhaus school." He added that "the late baroque was florid and 'individual'" as he paused before a huge canvas entitled "Allegory of the Peace Between Florence and Fiesole."

The huge painting with many strong contrasts between light and dark is filled with massive figures, such as that of Jupiter, and delicate cherubs making dramatic gestures and clothed in swirling robes.

From the writings of contemporary artists, the painting is credited to Luca Giordano, but he, as even the most prominent artists at the court at that time, is not well known.

Most of the art commissioned by Cosimo III was meant to impress visiting foreign rulers and officials and to express the principles of piety and absolutism.

While the arts flourished from the patronage of Cosimo III and his sons, Ferdinando and Giovanni Gastone, from 1670 to 1743, when the dynasty ended with the death of his daughter, Ann Maria Luisa, Florence was in decay. The government was in chaos, hungry peasants and bandits roamed the country-side and daily public executions had little effect in stemming the violence.

A visitor to Florence in 1720 wrote: "The people of Florence are very highly tax'd; there is an imposition laid upon every thing they either wear or eat; and to keep the people in awe and restrain them from entering into any seditious discourses, there were spies in all companies; and the Cannon in the castle, which were pointed towards the city, were always ready charg'd in case of any popular insurrection."

But the chaos did not interfere with the production of 100 artists and craftsmen who turned out opulent works for the court. There was often so much that some works were not displayed, such as four tapestries depicting the four elements—earth, fire, air, water—in human forms. Even today, the tapestries appear unfaded and look as if they had just come from the workshop.

Wherever possible, works that were in the same rooms in the palaces and homes are exhibited together, giving the viewer some idea of the total effect.

After the exhibition closes on June 2, it will go to the Palazzo Pitti, where it will reopen in mid-July for 13 weeks. The display here is being sponsored by the city of Florence and the Detroit Institute of Arts and is supported by the Founders Society of the Detroit Institute, the Eleanor and Edsel B. Ford Exhibitions Fund, the Ford Motor Company Fund, and by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

The New York Times

Detail from the "Allegory of the Peace Between Florence and Fiesole," from the Baroque art collection now on view in Detroit. The exhibition goes to Italy this summer.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	Abbt Lb 1.32	15	27	53½	53	53¼—	¼
[illegible]	39	ACF Ind2.40	10	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅞	12½	AcmeClev	7	16	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
5⅞	3¾	AdmDg .04e	5	5	4	4	4	
13¼	11	AdmE 1.20e		32	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
14¾	9	Addrsso .60		137	9⅛	9	9 —	
15⅝	9¼	Admiral	7	15	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
[illegible]	9¼	Advinv .20e		32	10¼	10	10¼+	[illegible]
[illegible]	58⅛	AetnaLf 2.16	7	214	59¼	56⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10½	Ahman .20e	[illegible]	18	10⅝	10½	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2⅞	Aileen Inc	7	16	[illegible]	4	4 —	⅛
58	40	AirPrd .20b	25	62	52¼	51⅝	51⅝—	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Airco .80	7	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	AJ Industris	6	26	2⅛	2	2	
24	18⅝	Akzona 1.20	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	Ala Gas 1.18	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	98	AlaP pf8.28		z150	97¼	97½	97¼—	¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	Alaska Intrs		75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8	AlbertoC .35	9	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Albertsn .50	10	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	31⅝	AlcanAlu	[illegible]	638	35⅞	34⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
11⅞	8	RelinGrp .40	4	61	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
21⅞	20	ReG pfC2.60		26	20⅝	20½	20⅝—	[illegible]
26¼	22⅝	ReG pfB2.20		3	24¼	24	24¼+	[illegible]
2⅞	1¼	Republic Cp	10	23	2⅛	2	2 —	[illegible]
17¼	14	RepFinS .80	4	64	16¼	15½	15½—	[illegible]
14¾	11	RepMtg 1.80	6	3	12¼	12	12 —	[illegible]
28	23⅝	RepStl 1.20a	4	223	25½	25¼	25⅜	
20¾	17	RetailCred 2	7	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	[illegible]
31⅞	20	RevcoDS .32	18	98	25½	24⅝	24⅝—	[illegible]
12⅝	7⅝	Revere Cop	26	31	11⅞	11½	11½—	[illegible]
60¼	50⅛	Revlon 1.08	16	88	55¼	54½	55 —	[illegible]
4⅝	2⅞	Rexham .10	6	50	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	[illegible]
20½	16	Rexnrd 1.08	7	28	19¼	19	19 —	[illegible]
49⅞	39¼	Reylnd 2.88	7	82	42¼	42	42⅛—	[illegible]
52½	37¾	Reyln pf2.25		9	43	42½	42½—	[illegible]
25¼	18¼	ReynMet .50	9	304	25	23⅞	24 —	1
63¾	55¼	ReyM pf4.50		1	62¼	62¼	62¼—	[illegible]
10¼	8⅝	ReynSec .50	9	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅝	8¾	Richrdsn .80	5	11	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	[illegible]
30¾	24¾	RichMer .58	14	204	27	26⅝	27 +	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12.)

European Gold Markets

April 5, 1974

	Open	Close	N.C.
London, Fix	175.25	172.25	—3.00
Zurich	176.00	173.50	—2.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	184.67	N.A.	—4.17

U.S. dollars per ounce.

هكذا من الأصل

World Prices For Metals Seen Falling

UN Panel Forecasts Food Cost Rise

GENEVA, April 5 (Reuters).—United Nations economists forecast today that prices of rubber, copper, iron ore, tin, manganese ore, bauxite, alumina and aluminum are likely to fall later this year.

But prices for wheat and rice will probably remain high declining slightly later in the year, a preliminary assessment by economists of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said.

Tea prices are expected to be substantially higher, and a slight average rise is foreseen in cocoa prices. Sugar prices may decline moderately in the second half of the year, but coffee prices are unlikely to average much less than in 1973.

Prices for vegetable oilseeds and oils are expected to go down, but on average will still be above last year's levels, the UNCTAD survey said.

The economists said their forecasts were based partially on estimates that overall economic expansion in major industrialized countries was unlikely to exceed 1 percent this year.

The expected decline in industrial activity in major importing countries is likely to cause a fall in the price of natural rubber and many metals.

The UNCTAD survey predicted that wheat prices would continue to rise till after the North American and other Northern Hemisphere harvests.

World rice production is expected to be about 5 percent up on last year, and more will be available for export, the survey said.

Surplus production is expected for sugar for the first time in two years.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Amoco Plan for North Sea Field

The Amoco-Gas Corp. group has announced plans for developing the Rough gas field in the North Sea. The group consists of Amoco U.K. Petroleum Ltd., a unit of Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), which has a 22.2 percent interest in the field, Britain's state-controlled Gas Corp., which has a 50 percent interest, Amerada Hess Corp., with a 18.7 percent interest, and Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., with an 11.1 percent interest. Amoco, operator for the group, says the field is scheduled to start production in the summer of 1975. The field, 18 miles off the coast of Yorkshire, will be linked to treatment facilities at Easington by a 16-inch underwater pipeline. The facilities will be capable of treating 150 million cubic feet of gas a day.

Ethyl Again Extends Offer for VCA

Ethyl Corp. has again extended its tender offer for VCA Corp.'s common and preferred stock, to April 18. The offer, which was extended once before, was scheduled to expire Friday. As of Wednesday, Ethyl, a petroleum and industrial-chemical concern, said it had received tenders of 4,117,178 common shares, or about 94 percent of the 4,383,457 VCA common shares outstanding, and 248,784 preferred shares, or about 83 percent of the 298,687 outstanding. Ethyl is offering $18.50 for each common share and $19 for each preferred share, or a total of $90 million if all shares are tendered. Ethyl said that the New York Stock Exchange has said it will suspend trading in VCA common and preferred after the close Friday and will apply to the Securities and Exchange Commission to delist the stocks. VCA makes aerosol valves and packaging parts.

U.K. Firm Gets Soviet Contract

John Brown Ltd., of Britain, has received a contract valued at more than £20 million to supply equipment for a plastics plant to be built in the Soviet Union. The plant will produce 200,000 metric tons of high density polyethylene under a process developed by Union Carbide Corp., of the United States. John Brown says the plant will be one of the largest of its kind in the world. The Union Carbide process involves a vapor phase fluid bed reaction technique, John Brown says. The British firm has built, or is building, plants using the Union Carbide process in Britain, Sweden, Australia and Czechoslovakia.

Kaiser Aluminum Sells Brazilian Unit

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., of the United States, has sold its subsidiary, Kaiser Alumino Do Brasil SA, to Mitsui & Co. and Furukawa Electric Co., of Japan. Kaiser Alumino Do Brasil makes aluminum electrical conductors at a plant in Loreena. A Kaiser Aluminum spokesman would not disclose the value of the transaction, but said the sale was slightly higher than the book value of Kaiser Aluminum's investment. Kaiser Aluminum is 38 percent owned by Kaiser Industries Corp.

Burns Vows to Defend Dollar Exchange Value

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP).—Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns warned yesterday that the United States will not allow the dollar to sink to an undervalued level that would worsen the inflation problem at home.

He revealed to the House subcommittee on international finance that the U.S. government intervened in exchange markets in February and March "to moderate abrupt movements in exchange rates and to prevent the emergence of disorderly conditions" on the markets.

Presumably, the United States bought dollars with German marks or other currencies to prevent the dollar rate from going down further.

"We in the United States certainly cannot accept with equanimity exchange-rate movements that clearly undervalue the dollar," Mr. Burns added. "Nor would our trading partners want us to do that."

Such a policy should make it possible for the fires of inflation to burn themselves out, while it at the same time provides the financial basis for the resumption of orderly economic growth," he told the House subcommittee.

Mr. Burns explained that under a floating rate system the consequences of inflation "may be worse than they would have been" under fixed exchange relationships.

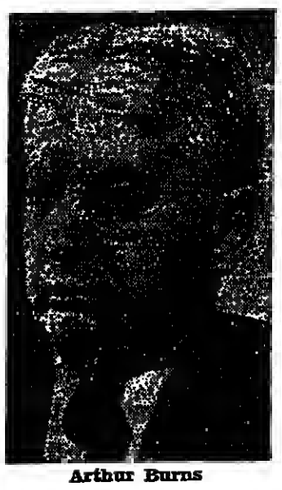
With floating rates, he said, the dollar depreciates when the rate of inflation moves higher here than abroad, resulting in higher costs for imported goods and in higher prices of domestic substitutes.

This intensification of the inflation problem "cannot take place (under fixed rates) so long as international reserves remain sufficient to obviate the need for devaluation," Mr. Burns declared.

The dollar has declined "appreciably" in world markets since the end of January, he pointed out. At that time, the average dollar price of 10 other major currencies was only 11 percent above the level of spring, 1970. In July, 1973, those same currencies were 33 percent higher.

By last week, the dollar had gone down and the other currencies up so that the group of foreign currencies was 20 percent higher than the spring of 1970.

Mr. Burns was optimistic on the prospects that the United States and other major countries would reach agreement this summer on "basic principles and broad features" of a reformed international monetary system.



Arthur Burns

This would include guidelines for floating.

On domestic economic affairs, Mr. Burns reiterated that the Fed, having concluded that inflation "is proceeding at a dangerous pace," will continue to follow a policy of "moderate restraint" in the growth of money supply and bank credit.

Stocks Slump As Bank Ups Prime Rate

Dow Index Drops 11 On Low Turnover

NEW YORK, April 5 (IHT).—Another increase in the prime interest rate by some of the nation's largest banks today dealt the New York Stock Exchange its worst drubbing of the week.

Many of the day's most active stocks suffered losses of a point or more, but in general it was the blue chips and glamours which took the stiffest pounding.

Many Wall Street analysts cautioned that the new interest rate boosts could lead to a further erosion in stock prices, which, with the exception of last Wednesday's strong advance, have gone down almost without interruption for three weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 11.35 points to 847.54. About 1,075 issues declined while only 335 gained.

Volume totaled 11.67 million shares compared with 11.65 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed selling mostly to the further rise in the prime rate. They also said many investors had pulled back from the market to await an end to the spiral, accounting for the slowness of trading.

Among the biggest losers were IBM off 6 5/8 to 253 1/2, Digital Equipment 3 1/4 to 102, Du Pont 4 1/2 to 168 1/2, Eastman Kodak 1 1/4 to 107 7/8, General Electric 1 1/4 to 54 3/4, Halliburton 5 1/4 to 144, and Pullman 3 3/4 to 59.

Also down a point or more were National Cash Register 1 3/8 to 33 1/8, Burroughs 3 5/8 to 204 5/8, Texas Instruments 2 1/4 to 95 3/4, Polaroid 3 3/8 to 60 1/2, Xerox 3 1/8 to 113 5/8.

Gold mining shares also fell sharply, reflecting weakness in the price of gold bullion in London.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.62 to 95.81.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.95 to 84.60.

Demand for U.S. Bank Loans Pushes Interest Rates Higher

NEW YORK, April 5 (NYT).—Strong demand for bank loans continued to surge ahead during the week ended Wednesday, pushing interest rates higher and increasing the likelihood that the prime rate would be back at its 10 percent peak within a week.

According to preliminary figures released yesterday afternoon by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, commercial and industrial loans of 12 major banks here expanded some $736 million during the banking week.

This was the largest increase for bank loans here since the week ended June 17, 1970, when they rose a record of $793 million. For a non-tax-payment week, the latest increase was probably the biggest ever.

Bank loans in New York have now increased for six consecutive weeks, making their cumulative rise some $2.92 billion.

In Chicago, major banks showed a $147-million increase in commercial and industrial loans for the latest week. As a result, such bank loans there are up about $1.39 billion since the year-end, an increase that is now running ahead of a year ago.

Part of this unexpected demand for bank credit apparently is coming from corporations that are shifting away from the commercial paper market to banks. The volume of commercial paper outstanding declined during the week ended March 27—the fourth consecutive drop—bringing the cumulative decrease in paper outstanding to some $1.98 billion.

Interest rates on commercial paper, notes for loans that corporations make to each other or to other short-term investors, have been climbing faster than the rates banks charge on loans. For 90-day paper, the average rate posted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has moved from 8.58 percent to 9.10 percent to 9.45 percent over the last three weeks.

Rising Costs, Declining Sales Cited

Volkswagen May Lose Money This Year

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, April 5 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagenwerk may have a loss in 1974 as a result of rising wages, materials and freight costs combined with declining sales, a company spokesman said today.

VW has not yet announced its 1973 earnings figures, but finance chief Friedrich Thomee said in January that the company expected to report overall net profit of about 210 million deutsche marks, up from 205.5 million in 1972. Parent company profit was estimated at 100 million to 110 million marks, up from 86.4 million a year earlier.

However, the spokesman indicated today that unit car sales in the United States, VW's largest single export market, declined about 25 percent in the first three months of this year to 88,500 units from 131,900 a year earlier. The sharpest monthly drop was in March when sales sank 34 percent to 31,000 units.

The United States normally accounts for about one-third of VW car sales.

Sales Poor Everywhere

The sales picture elsewhere is poor, too, the spokesman indicated, with worldwide deliveries down 21 percent in January and February from year-earlier levels.

The spokesman said the company "hopes" that the downtrend in the United States will be reversed in April, May and June.

He said that declining sales have coincided with steeply rising costs. VW agreed to a wage settlement last month with 125,000 German workers that, the firm said, would add 550 million marks to its 1974 personnel expenditures.

In addition, material and freight costs are expected to rise 800 million marks this year, the spokesman said.

Cost of Siberia Development

TOKYO, April 5 (UPI).—The Soviet Union wants the United States and Japan to invest about $7.5 billion to develop oil and other resources in Siberia, a Japanese businessman who has negotiated directly with Soviet leaders said today.

Kogoro Uemura, chairman of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), told a news conference that large American companies are still interested, despite legislation hostile to trade with the Soviet Union now before the U.S. Congress.

The largest investment sought by the Russians is a loan of $3.5 billion for development of natural gas fields in the Yakutsk region of Siberia.

In addition, the Russians seek loans totaling $3 billion for development of the Tyumen oil fields in the Urals.

Mr. Uemura recently returned from Moscow, where he held talks on the projects with Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

"In gas and oil surveys, it is best for us to go in with the Americans," Mr. Uemura said. "This is because of the sophisticated technology needed. Some of the equipment just is not available in Japan. Working with Americans is a quicker and more desirable way."

Other projects in which the Russians have sought American and Japanese help and the amounts of credits asked are:

- Development of coal resources in the South Yakutsk region, $450 million to $520 million.
- Expansion of the Siberian timber industry, $600 million.
- Petroleum exploration on the continental shelf of Siberia's Sakhalin peninsula, $100 million.

Both Mr. Uemura and Shigeo Nagano, chairman of New Japan Steel Corp., who accompanied him to Moscow, said any credits advanced the Russians would be tied to purchases of industrial equipment in the United States and Japan.

The Tyumen oil project, which involves construction of a 4,000-kilometer pipeline from the Urals to the Lake Baikal region, has been opposed by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, who says the pipeline is designed to solve Soviet military supply problems along the Chinese border.

German Jobless Rate Declines in Month

NUREMBERG, West Germany, April 5 (AP-DJ).—The number of unemployed persons in West Germany declined to 561,800 at the end of March from 620,200 at the end of February, but it was up sharply from 286,000 at the end of March 1973, the Federal Labor Office reported today.

The March jobless rate declined to 2.6 percent from 2.8 percent in February but was up from 1.3 percent in March 1973.

The number of vacancies rose slightly to 349,100 from 330,700 in February but was down substantially from 602,600 in March a year ago.

U.S. Says Gasoline Shortage Nears End

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 5 (NYT).—*In its first post-embargo comprehensive evaluation of fuel supplies, the U.S. government has estimated that shortages will be negligible by midsummer.*

"There will be no recurrence of gasoline lines," said John Sawhill, deputy administrator of the Federal Energy Office, "because we expect the American people to practice conservation."

Mr. Sawhill's remark at a news conference yesterday reflected a fear that the easing of the acute shortages of winter will tempt motorists to resume their pre-shortage driving habits. That could produce gasoline lines, Mr. Sawhill said.

With Arab states assumed to be again producing oil at last September's level, the energy office estimated that the shortage of all petroleum products would be 3 percent in the second quarter and 1 percent in the second half of the year.

To Draw on Inventories

Mr. Sawhill announced gasoline allocations for April, including a directive to refiners to draw down inventories by 11.1 million barrels. All states will get at least 90 percent of their April 1972 volumes and some will get more.

Mr. Sawhill said the consumption of inventories, which are normally built up to meet summer driving peaks, was justified at this time in light of the estimated ability of the industry to replenish stocks from expected increases in crude oil supplies.

Eric Zausner, an assistant administrator, said that the forecasts of shortages for the rest of the year had been based on conservative assumptions, such as Arab production no higher than the level of last September. That was the last full month of production before Arab states imposed an embargo on shipments to the United States and curtailed output.

Production Rising

In fact, production of Saudi Arabia, the largest exporter and the country believed to have the greatest potential to expand production, appears to be headed well above the September level.

According to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an authoritative trade publication, Arabian American Oil Co. was producing at 7.97 million barrels a day in the first half of March when the Saudi government directed it to increase output by one million barrels a day. Its September output averaged 8.5 million barrels a day.

Mr. Zausner also said that the forecasts were conservative in that they assumed reductions in demand only because of price increases and mandatory conservation measures, such as 55 mile-an-hour speed limits and lowered thermostats, but made no assumption about voluntary conservation, such as bicycling and car pooling.

Although the outlook for summer fuel supplies for utilities was much more encouraging than a few weeks ago, Mr. Sawhill said the government would urge the public to turn thermostats on air conditioners up to 78 or 70 degrees. Federal agencies will set such an example, he said.

Offshore Oil Policy

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP-DJ).—The President's Council on Environmental Quality has recommended steering offshore oil development away from the southeastern coast and the Gulf of Alaska in favor of areas off New England and Maryland-Delaware-New Jersey.

In a year-long study still unpublished but obtained by the Associated Press the council warned that high environmental risk would be posed by opening areas off the southeastern Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Alaska and Long Island-northern New Jersey to petroleum development.

The council's study was the first major federal effort to grapple with the question of drilling for oil off the popular sandy beaches that line the Atlantic from Cape Cod to Florida.

The council said oil spills probably would occur during offshore operations and could damage beaches and wetlands.

It concluded that spills off northern New Jersey and Long Island probably would reach land more frequently and more quickly because of ocean currents near shore than spills farther south off Delaware and Maryland or farther north off New England. Spills in the Gulf of Alaska would also be likely to reach shore.

The council has circulated its recommendations among federal agencies but refused to make them public before its scheduled publication date of April 18.

U.S. Banks Set 9.75% Prime Rate

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP).—The rising U.S. prime rate moved today to 8 3/4 percent, within a fraction of the historic high of 10 percent set last fall.

The move became virtually Industrywide, today, with Bank of America, the nation's largest commercial bank, and First National City Bank, the second-largest, heading the list of major banks applying the 9 3/4 percent rate.

Other banks increasing the interest rate charges to their best corporate clients included Irving Trust, Chemical Bank, Morgan Guaranty, Crocker Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Cleveland Trust and Marine Midland.

The increase was spurred by higher short-term interest rates.

Jobless Rate Drops in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The U.S. unemployment rate declined slightly in March to 5.1 percent from 5.2 percent of the working population in February, prompting the Nixon administration to voice hope that the nation's economic slowdown will be moderate.

The decline, reported today by the Labor Department, was the first in five months and followed a spurt in the jobless rate from its 3 1/2-year low of 4.6 percent in October to 5.3 percent in January.

It remained at that level in February to the surprise of many economists who had predicted still further sharp increases early this year as a result of the softening of the economy and the energy crisis.

Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, said the March drop "tends to support the view that the economic slowdown through which we have been passing will be a moderate depth and duration."

However, Mr. Stein did not rule out some increase in the jobless rate later this year as the labor force grows and productivity increases.

Total employment remained essentially unchanged at 85.9 million persons in March. At the same time, the number of people out of work dropped from a seasonally-adjusted 4.7 million in February to 4.6 million last month.

Employment in manufacturing, mainly in the auto industry, continued to decline last month, but was more than offset by increases elsewhere in the economy, the department said.

Fiat Fights for Survival After Wage Deal Bites Into Profits

By Hilmi Toros

ROME, April 5 (AP).—Italy's Fiat, a multinational empire entrenched on five continents, faces a bumpy road ahead.

The road may even be downhill for the auto maker that has put cars on the streets of Moscow, trucks in the Sahara and tractors in the heartland of Brazil.

Fiat's problem lies at home, where it is Italy's biggest private enterprise, employing around 200,000 persons, and is struggling to remain profitable—and private.

But the screws are being tightened from both ends: From a government admittedly committed to favor labor over management, and from a labor movement determined to bleed the "padroni"—bosses—to bankruptcy unless it gets virtually all it demands.

For the first time in 25 years, Fiat showed a loss last year of 30 billion lire ($45 million). A year earlier, the automaker had recorded a net profit of 16 billion lire under the direction of the Agnelli brothers—Giovanni and Umberto—who have run the company with the firm belief that when Fiat sneezed the entire Italian economy caught cold.

But now even Fiat has caught cold. And unless its engines heat up, Fiat's international operations can suffer too.

Imposed Wage Increase

Last month the government, called in by Fiat to mediate a new labor contract, imposed a settlement that raised the salary of assembly line workers and foremen alike by $30 a month. In deadlocked negotiations, Fiat had offered an $18-a-month increase. The unions had demanded $38.

The mediator, Labor Minister Luigi Bertoldi, a Marxist socialist, openly admitted that the settlement was too important to be ruled by economics alone. He called it a "political" accord.

But Umberto Agnelli, 39-year-old managing director, protested: "Fiat lost because a burden was imposed on it which it cannot carry." The company estimates that the new contract will cost the firm an additional 100 billion lire annually at a time when labor costs are already eating up 38 percent of overall sales.

"It's always possible to run the company as a civil servant," Umberto Agnelli said, referring to a possible takeover by the government. "But this is not what I want." He also cautioned that "it might be necessary to seek loans, turning Fiat into a subsidized concern."

Empire Builders

For years it had been Fiat which practically subsidized the vitality of the economy. The Agnelli family built it into an empire from the rubble of World War II. The Agnellis were compared to the Fords of Detroit, the Krupps of Essen and the Rockefellers of New York.

Fiat led Italy's postwar economic miracle, expanding to about 50 assembly and production plants around the world. Fiat also penetrated the Communist East by constructing an automobile factory on the Volga River in the Soviet Union at a cost close to half a billion dollars. The accord, signed in 1966, was the biggest deal between Moscow and a private Western company.

In Turin, often called Italy's Detroit, the sprawling 500-acre Mirafiori production plant used to hum with activity, churning out over 5,000 cars a day. Ultramodern overhead conveyors run for a total length of nearly 125 miles, continuously feeding the assembly lines. In 1969, Fiat bought the prestigious Lancia.

But then, beginning in the late 1960s, labor strife—and occasional violence—kicked the bounce out of Fiat's—and the economy's—boom. Fiat claims that it is producing 150,000 fewer cars a year, about 10 percent of its annual production, because of strikes.

10% Absenteeism

In addition, over 10 percent of the assembly-line workers never show up.

Giovanni Agnelli, 53-year-old chairman, calls absenteeism "a crime." But it goes unpunished in Italy because a law for the "protection of the dignity" of the worker prohibits an employer from checking on employee illness.

The Agnelli brothers, both doggedly determined to maintain their prominence in the world of private business, are as different as the sports cars and the utility cars they produce.

Giovanni, the voluble charmer, is a flamboyant celebrity who presides over the board. Younger brother Umberto, more retiring, is general director and runs the day-to-day operations of the firm.

Umberto, former president of Fiat International, is also noted for his occasional pro-labor stand. He introduced the so-called "flex-time" to Mirafiori, permitting white-collar workers to choose their own working hours.

Umberto finds less to argue about with labor than with government. "There is no economic planning," he said last month as he threatened to resign. "There is no consistent framework within which to operate."

When there is economic planning it seldom helps private business. Last summer the government ordered a price freeze, but did not couple it with any curb on wages. As a result, industrial wages shot up 30 percent last year and inflation rose by over 15 percent.

Ray of Hope

But amid all the gloom there is at least one reason for hope—arising, ironically enough, from the energy crisis.

Fiat's specialty is the small car, the Fiat 500 being hardly more than a motor scooter with a body around it. It sells for $1,200. One of the company's "big" cars, the 128, selling for just over $2,000, would be dwarfed on U.S. highways by American autos.

This smallness is important when gasoline costs $1.50 a gallon, as it does in Italy. If other manufacturers continue to turn out large cars, Fiat figures it can come out ahead in this time of austerity.

Agnelli Brothers Umberto (left) and Giovanni, heads of the ailing Fiat car company of Italy.

AP.

Company Reports

Federated Department Stores

Fourth Quarter (to Feb. 2)	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	974.7	914.7
Profits (millions)	60.96	51.96
Per Share	1.15	1.13
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,962.05	2,865.15
Profits (millions)	112.72	108.57
Per Share	2.57	2.46

Loews

Second Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	186.3	180.3
Profits (millions)	12.03	24.4
Per Share	0.93	1.65
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	372.5	363.1
Profits (millions)	30.52	42.22
Per Share	2.36	2.87

Market Shut

The Paris stock exchange remained closed Friday as employees continued their strike. The Paris brokers' association, meanwhile, announced it is suspending exchange operations by its members, effective Monday. Activity will be resumed as soon as union assurance is received that trading can proceed normally, the association said.

Tokyo Exchange

April 5, 1974

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	276	Matsu El. Wks.	404
Canon Camera	266	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	156
Dai Nip. Print.	333	Mitsubi Corp.	429
Fuji Bank	472	Mitsui Co.	424
Fuji Photo	347	Mitsukoshi	409
Hitachi	640	Nippon Elec.	203
Honda Motor	N.A.	Sharp	271
C. Itoh	505	Shiseido	911
Japan Air L.	2,000	Sony Corp.	3,900
Kansai El. P.	673	Sumitomo Bk.	457
Kao Soap	331	Taisho Marine	359
Kirin Brewery	399	Takeda Chem.	748
Komatsu	256	Teijin	245
Kubota I. Wks.	280	Tokio Marine	459
Matsu E. Ind.	460	Toray	193
		Toyota Motor	482

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D	8 - 8½	8 - 9½	8 - 9	14 - 16
1 M.	8½ - 9%	9½ - 9¾	9 - 9¾	16¾-17½
3 M.	9¼-10⅛	9½ - 9¾	9½ - 9¾	18½-18⅞
6 M.	9¾-10⅛	9½ - 9¾	9½ - 9¾	18½-18⅞
1 Y.	9¾-10	9⅝ - 9⅞	9½ - 9¾	17½-17⅞

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prec.	1974 High	Low
Amsterdam	115.2	111.0	112.2	105.5
Brussels	165.04	164.29	166.03	147.07
Frankfurt	112.59	113.05	117.34	105.99
London 60	263.9	258.1	339.3	263.8
London 500	125.87	124.51	130.01	118.73
Milan	150.85	148.80	152.16	125.35
Paris	Closed	89.5	110.3	90.1
Sydney	514.50	500.65	536.03	412.22
Tokyo (a)	311.22	316.73	322.44	290.22
Tokyo (b)	4124.14	4403.65	4610.96	4141.00
Zurich	301.5	309.3	340.3	306.0

(a) New. (b) Old.

Market Summary

April 5, 1974

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Brl Pet	245,100	12⅝	— ⅛
UnGoPL vt	175,700	6⅞	— ⅞
Pac GstEl	131,300	2⅞	— ⅞
Grand Un	96,900	12⅝	— ⅛
IntTelTel	84,400	21⅞	— ⅛
Digital Eq	82,500	103	—3¼
Fluor Corp	79,600	28⅛	—2¼
Pan Am	75,600	4⅝	— ⅛
Kresge SS	75,300	30¼	—1⅝
StoOil Cal	73,300	29⅞	— ½
Westgh El	73,100	18⅞	+ ⅛
Wstn Union	72,200	11⅞	
Gen Motors	70,900	49⅞	— ⅜
Mesa Pet	67,500	21	—2¼
Southern Co	65,800	15⅞	— ⅛

	Prev. Today	Day
Volume (in millions)	11.67	11.65
Advances	333	607
Declines	1074	716
Unchanged	367	461
Total issues	1,774	1,765
New 1974 highs	6	23
New 1974 lows	150	87

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	115,100	45⅞	—2
Cross AT Co	52,500	38⅞	—2½
Golden Cycl	32,100	21	—3½
Imper Oil	30,300	41⅞	— ⅞
Amwick	28,500	6¼	—1
Bowmar B	27,500	12⅞	— ⅛
Asamera O	27,000	11⅞	— ⅛
H Kinny Co	74,600	6¼	+1⅛
Armac Ent	23,300	5⅛	+ ⅛
Grainger W	21,600	30⅞	

Approx total stock sales 2,060,000
Stock sales year ago 3,662,765

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
96.81	95.16	95.91	—.62

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	857.40	858.57	842.46	847.54	—11.35
20 Trn	185.97	186.44	182.14	183.50	—2.55
15 Util	89.66	90.11	88.93	89.74	—0.66
65 Stk	278.03	270.63	265.46	267.08	—5.38

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	105.43	103.53	104.04	—1.53
15 Railroads	41.51	40.68	41.08	—0.33
60 Utilities	46.10	45.33	45.57	—0.35
500 Stocks	94.24	92.53	93.01	—1.32

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	50.00	49.55	49.53	—.70
Industrials	54.52	54.17	54.18	—.81
Transportation	36.57	36.17	36.27	—.60
Utility	33.41	33.25	33.25	—.22
Finance	59.76	59.25	59.25	—.92

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Bought	Sales	Short
April 4	219,636	284,888	6,222
April 3	230,298	283,026	5,671
April 2	293,105	391,441	6,157
April 1	263,085	317,111	9,641
March 29	227,533	299,678	6,237
March 28	238,176	336,449	9,842

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Anglo-Am 7½-87.	80½	81½
Amax 8-76	98¼	99¼
Amax 8¾-86	97	98
ASEA 8½-86	93¼	94¼
Ashland 8-87	90¼	91¼
Aust-Swiss 8-81	91½	92½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76.	96½	99½
Barclay 8¼-86	92½	93½
Beecham 8¼-86	87¼	88¼
BICC 7¾-87	84	85
Borregaard 8¼-86	96½	97½
CN PTT 8-86	92	94
Carlsberg 8¼-86.	95	96
Carrier 8-87	90¾	91¾
C. Lafarge 8¼-86.	95¼	96¼
Com Union	87½	88½
Cons. Food 7½-91.	86½	87½
Cont Oil 7-80	93½	95
Conoco 8-86	93¾	94¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	94¼	95¼
Copen Coun 7¾-87	90¼	91¼
Copen Tel 8½-86.	97½	98½
Corning 8½-86	96¼	97¼
Cut Hem 8-87	90¼	91¼
Denmark 8-82	100	101
Denmark 7½-90.	88	89
Dow Cor 8½-86.	96¼	97¼
Dupont 7½-78.	97	98
E.O.F. 8½-86	96	97
E.I.B. 7½-00	85	86½
Esso 7½-76	97¼	98¼
Esso 8-86 Nov.	94	95½
Escom 8½-86	93	94½
FinMtgBk 8½-86.	94½	96½
First Chic 7-80	93	94
Ford 8-81	99½	100½
Gen Cable 8¾-87.	91½	93
Gen Mills 8-86	93¼	94¼
Gen Mot 8½-76.	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-86.	100	101½
G.H.H. 7¼-88	82	82½
Granges 8½-89	93½	94½
GTE 8¼-86	93½	94½
Guar Roy 8-87	32½	33½
Haas 8-78	98	99
Hanes 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Hombros 7¾-86.	84	85
Helsinki 8¾-86	97¼	98½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	87½	88½
Iceland 8-87	89½	91
I.C.I. 7½-92	80	81
I.N.I. 8-97	67½	69
Ireland 8¼-89	91	92½
I.S.E. 8¼-86	95½	96½
Intl Util 8¼-88	93½	94½
Kimberley 8½-86.	97¼	98¼
Klein Bon 8¼-87.	86	87
Lyons 8¼-86	85¼	87½
Mairo Est 8¼-86.	87	89
Monsanto 8¾-85.	99	100
Mount Isa 8¼-86.	91½	93
Newfoundld 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Nickel (Lc) 9-86.	96	97
NrgKomBk 7½-87	87½	88½
Ontario 8¼-86	96¼	97¼
Oslo 8¼-86	95	96
Olis-Elev 8¾-85.	98¾	99¾
OwensCorn 9-86.	99½	100½
Pac. Light 8-86.	91	92
Pekema 8¼-86	96½	97½
Pennwalt 8-86	91¼	92¼
Petronor 8½-86.	94	95
PhilMorris 8-78	98¼	99¼
PhilMorris 8½-86.	97½	99
Plessey 8½-86	85½	86½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98	99
Queb.Prov. 7½-89	86½	87½
Queensld 8½-86	95	96
Rolls Rce 7½-87	90	91
Rank 8¾-86	89½	90½
Richardson 8¼-85	99	100
R.A.S. 8-86	89½	90½
Scott 8¾-86	99	100
Shell 8-86	90	91
Shell 7½-87	87	88
Stl. Ind. 8½-86.	98¼	99¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	96½	97½
Sth Africa 8-87.	87½	88¼
Sybron 8-87	91½	92½
Tenneco 7¾-87	85¾	86¾
Texiron 7¾-87	86¼	87¼
Transamer 8½-86	94	95½
Transocean 8-86	93¼	94¼
Transocean 8-84	94½	96½
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
T.P.W. 8¾-86	97	98
Union Oil 7-79	94¼	95½
Union Oil 7½-87.	90¼	91¼
Utah 8-87	90¾	91¾
Volvo 8-87	89½	90¼
Wellcome 8¼-87.	84	85
Will Glyn 8¼-87.	86¾	87¾

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¼-88.	65½	67½
Amexco 4¼-87	92½	94

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday.	96.85	89.37	108.34
Previous.	96.61	89.16	100.58

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 5, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1185 Abmbi	$ 12¼	12⅛	12¼	—⅛
2100 Acklands	$ 13¼	13	13	—
220 Acres Ltd	$ 18¼	18	18¼	
30880 Agnico E	$ 8⅞	7⅞	8	—⅛
13525 Agra Ind	$ 9¼	8⅞	9	—⅛
4101 Alta Gas T	$ 15¼	15¼	15¼	—⅛
130 Algo Cent	$ 13¾	13¾	13¾	+⅛
400 Alliance B	$ 9½	9½	9½	—¼
260 Alminex	$ 7	7	7	
4215 Bank N S	$ 56¼	56¼	56¼	—⅛
400 Bolon B	$ 495	490	495	
6428 Ball Canad	$ 43¾	43½	43½	—⅛
1700 Beth Cop	$ 13⅞	13¾	13⅞	—⅛
26680 Block Bros	380	375	380	
6110 Bovis Cor	184	176	176	—4
2115 BP Can	$ 16	15	15	—⅛
2300 Bralor Res	190	185	188	+5
2300 Bramalea	$ 7⅞	7½	7½	—⅛
2170 Brameda	55	53	53	—2
700 Brinda M	$ 7¼	7	7	—⅛
700 BC Forest	$ 19¾	19½	19½	—⅛
375 BC Phone	$ 57½	57½	57½	+½
4900 Brunswk	$ 5¼	5¼	5¼	
1025 Budd Auto	$ 8¾	8¾	8¾	—⅛
750 Burns Fds	$ 14½	14½	14½	
1550 Ced Dev	$ 17½	16½	16½	—¾
530 Cal Pow	$ 23	23	23	—⅛
9700 Comflo	$ 20½	20	20	—½
515 Camoau A	$ 9¾	9½	9½	—⅛
350 C Pakrs C	$ 25¾	25¾	25¾	—⅛
200 Can Marl	$ 18¼	18¼	18¼	
4250 C Tung	345	330	330	—15
65 CGE	$ 25¾	25¾	25¾	
6980 C Imp Bank	$ 29½	29¼	29¼	—¾
8040 C Ind Gas	$ 9½	9½	9½	—¼
2200 CIL	$ 19	19	19	—⅜
9435 Cdn Tire A	$ 39½	39½	38¾	—⅜
411 Cosilar	$ 10⅛	10	10⅛	
1750 Celanese	$ 5¾	5¾	5¾	
8900 Chemalloy	284	275	277	—3
1200 Chieftain O	$ 9½	9½	9½	
500 CHUM	$ 7½	7½	7½	
16500 Coch Will	255	245	252	
1325 C Holiday	$ 7¼	7	7	—⅛
5815 Con Bldg	360	345	345	—15
4500 C Rambler	300	296	296	—9
775 Con Distrib	$ 15	15¼	15	
6037 Cons Gas	$ 17¼	16¾	16¾	—⅛
200 Convest	$ 5	5	5	
2500 Craigmt	$ 6	5⅞	6	
260 Crush Intl	$ 8⅞	8¾	8⅞	—⅛
780 Denison	$ 49	46½	49½	
11510 Dickson	$ 11	10½	10½	—⅛
4945 Dofasco	$ 31¼	31	31¼	+⅛
140 Dom Stor	$ 14¼	14¼	14¼	
310 Dupont	$ 23	27¼	27¼	—⅛
2400 Dylex L A	$ 6½	6½	6½	—¼
5200 East Mal	$ 9	8¼	8¾	—¼
1805 Electro Ind	$ 8½	8½	8½	+⅛
400 Emco	$ 6½	6½	6½	+⅛
5130 Falcon C	$ 12½	12½	12½	
1015 Falcon	$ 60	59¼	59¼	—⅛
300 Fed Ind Ltd	$ 7	7	7	
1100 Francana	$ 9¼	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
100 Fraser A	$ 23¾	23¾	23½	—⅛
1500 Fruehauf	$ 9½	9	9	—⅛
1400 Gen Distrb	$ 10½	10½	10½	+¼
4000 Gnl Mosct	191	190	190	—6
1100 Gibraltar	$ 10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
1625 Granduc	290	285	290	
100 Granisle	$ 10¼	10¼	10¼	+¼
3200 Gt Cdnfds	$ 11⅛	10¼	10¼	—1
1020 Gt Paper	$ 24½	24⅛	24½	—⅛
920 Gr Plains	$ 29½	29½	29½	
175 Gt W Life	$ 63	63	63	
2575 Greyhnd	$ 16½	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
174 Guar Trst	$ 9½	9½	9½	—1⅛
1590 Hambro C	363	360	360	—10
3610 Hawker S	$ 7	6½	6½	
150 Hayes O A	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4100 Houston O	265	255	260	—5
10960 H Bay Co	$ 19½	19½	19½	—⅛
955 Huron Erl	$ 36	35¼	35¾	—¼
7201 IAC	$ 17½	17½	17½	
1100 Inland Gas	$ 18½	18	18	
12120 Inter Pipe	$ 19½	18½	18½	—⅛
7100 Inv Grp A	$ 8½	8½	8½	—½
16108 Jannock	$ 8¾	8½	8½	
20325 Kaiser Pr	410	395	400	
100 Kaps Tran	430	430	430	—5
650 Kelsey H	$ 9½	9½	9½	—⅛
14355 Kerr Add	$ 15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
900 Koffler	$ 5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
3560 Labatt A	$ 23½	23½	23½	—¼
400 Lab Min	$ 38	38	38	
450 Laura Sec	450	440	440	
100 Lbb Co A	$ 6½	6½	6½	—⅛
100 Lbb Co B	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼	—⅛
1680 Loeb M	400	370	395	+20
41 Liberian	$ 10½	9½	9½	
3000 Mclan H A	$ 7½	7½	7½	—⅛
6456 MB Ltd	$ 31	30½	30½	—⅛
10000 Madson	210	195	205	—5
300 M L Mills	$ 23	23	23	+⅛
310 Mattgmr	$ 32½	32½	32½	
710 Microsyst	$ 7½	7¼	7¼	—¼
8576 Moore	$ 48¼	48¼	48¼	+¼
300 Murphy	$ 8¾	8¾	8¾	—¼
9029 Noranda A	$ 50	49	49½	—½
1400 Orchan	425	410	418	—15
497 OSF Ind	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼	
1250 Oshawa A	$ 7½	7½	7½	
19020 Pamour	$ 18¼	17¾	17¾	—½
1010 PanCan P	$ 13	13¼	12¾	—⅛
15 Patino N V	$ 21½	21½	21½	
300 Pembin A	350	350	350	
945 Pine Point	$ 35¾	35¾	35¾	—¾
200 Pirts C	$ 11½	11½	11½	—⅛
680 Placer	$ 22½	22	22	—½
17650 Que Stura	$ 9½	9½	9½	—⅛
9250 Reed Oslr A	$ 7½	7	7½	—⅛
300 Reichhold	$ 20¼	20¼	20¼	
7591 Revmo Prp	252	243	243	—8
7712 Shell Can	$ 19½	18¾	19	—¼
14610 Sherrill	$ 12½	12¼	12¼	—¼
4250 Siebens	$ 18¾	17½	17½	—1¼
585 Sigma	$ 42¾	42	42	—⅞
7303 Simpsons	$ 8⅝	8½	8½	—¼
1803 Simpson S	$ 12½	12½	12½	
4977 Slater Stl	$ 13	11¾	12	+½
1325 Stel W Can	$ 7	7	7	
600 Southrn A	$ 26½	26	36	—½
100 St Brodcst	$ 8½	8½	8½	
7530 Steloco	$ 32½	32	32	—½
3600 Sleep P	210	206	210	
108 Sundale O	$ 8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
3000 Tara	$ 26¼	26	26	—¼
940 Teck Cor A	450	450	450	—5
433 Teck Cor B	415	405	405	—15
2090 Teledyne	460	440	440	—20
1185 Texaco	$ 49¼	47	47	
200 Thom Res	$ 10¼	10¼	10¼	
1112 Tor Dm Bk	$ 38¼	38	38¼	—¼
745 Traders A	$ 14¾	14½	14½	—¼
90 Tr Can PL	33	33½	32½	—⅛
4290 Trans Mt	$ 14½	14½	14½	—½
2040 U Siscoe	$ 12¼	13	12	—⅛
8250 U Siscoe	$ 9¼	8⅞	8⅞	—⅜
85 Un Carbid	$ 17½	17½	17½	
3575 Un Gas	$ 9¼	8⅞	9	—⅛
2535 Upp Can	385	380	380	
2400 Voyager P	$ 6¾	6¾	6¾	—½
600 Weldwod	$ 12¼	13	13	—¼
1500 Westburne	$ 10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
1100 W Cdn Seed	405	395	405	+5
1900 West Mine	315	310	310	+5
2650 W Realty	$ 6¼	6	6¼	
6805 Weston	$ 23¾	23⅛	23¾	+⅛
86 White Pas	$ 8¾	8⅞	8⅞	
300 Woodwd A	$ 23½	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
7436 Yk Baar	455	450	455	+10
500 Yukon C	152	152	152	—3

Total sales 2,765,751 shares

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 21, 1966=100)

Montreal Stocks

2000 Algoma	$ 26½	25⅞	25⅞	—⅜
573 Bombard	205	205	205	—10
16377 Brinco	$ 6¾	6½	6½	
100 CAE Ind	$ 10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
587 Can Cement	$ 14	14	14	
2200 Cdn Indust	$ 19	19	19	—⅛
600 Cannon	$ 22½	22½	22½	
605 Com BusM	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼	
850 Con Bath	$ 26⅝	26½	26½	—¼
100 Dom Bridge	$ 42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+⅛
130 Dom Glass	$ 11¾	11¾	11¾	+½
2100 Dom Tarr	$ 10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
8050 Fed Col	235	230	230	—5
1550 Iveco	$ 12¼	12¼	12¼	—⅛
401 Molson A	$ 22	22	22	—¼
200 Phoenix C	300	290	300	+25
650 Power Co	$ 11	10⅞	11	—
5900 Price Co	$ 15⅝	14¾	14¾	—⅞
627 Royal Bank	$ 36	36	36	—¼
3270 Royal Trust	$ 25¼	25¼	25¼	—⅛
587 Steinberg A	$ 20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
100 Tribec	$ 23	23	23	

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	55.80
Albert Heijn	72
Algemene Bank	347
Amrobank	45.10
Ahrold	236.50
Pakker	29.90
Heineken	194
H.V.A.	74.50
Hollam-Heid.	67
Hoogovens	17.20
K.L.M.	69.70
Philips Gloeil.	32.20
Robeco	192.80
Rolinco	132.40
Royal Dutch	88.70
Unilever	104.50
Van Ommeren	379
Vor Manh	167.80

Brussels

Acec	3,390
Brux-Lemb.	2,515
Cock-Ougrée	1,400
Electrobel	6,140
GB Enterp.	7,390
Hoboken	4,655
Petrofina	5,850
Pt.Geyaert	1,515
Soc.Gén.Fin.a	2,760
Solvay	2,650
Un. Minières	1,345

Frankfurt

AEG	106.20
BASF	150.30
Bayer	114
Commerzbk.	155.50
Cont.Gummi.	63.50
Daimler	291.50
Demag	131
DeutBank	334
Dresdner Bk.	175
Gef. Aktien	87
Hoechst	153.50
Karstadt	337
Kaufhof	176
KHD	67.50
Lufthansa	46.70
Mannesmann	164.70
Metallgesell.	255
Niedermayer	93
Rheinstahl	36.50
RWE St.	125
Schering	374
Siemens	341
Thyssen	69.30
Veba	113
Volkswagen	103

London

Anglo-Am Cp	5.38
Anglo-Am	27.50
Barclay Bank	2.60
BeechamGr.	2.19
B.P.	1.16
Bowater	1.42
Brit.Petr.	1.55
Brit.Am Tob.	2.45
Brit.Chem.	0.36½
Brit.Pet.	5.27
BLMC	0.12
Burmah	4.51
Cadbury Sch.	0.45½
Charterhd.	2.12
Courtaulds	0.89
Daggafonl.	0.20
DeBeerD.	3.28
Decca Rec.	2.21
Distillers	1.30
Dunlop	0.39
El Musiind.	1.17
FreeStGed.	£20⅛
GEC	1.11
GKN	1.69
GlaxoGr.	3.58
Gt Uni. St. O	1.35
Guinness	1.03
Hawker-Sidd.	2.42
Hudson Bay	10.75
ImpChem.	7.17
Imp.	P.66
Marks&Spen.	1.53
MetalBox	1.72
Nichols	0.65
Plessey	0.90
RandMines	2.92
Rank Org.	2.40
RoyalDutch	£17 11/16
S.T.Z.	1.96
Shell	2.16
Thorn (Al.)	2.01
Tube Invest.	2.50
Union Car.	4.65
Vickers	0.80
War Ln'	£25⅝
West Deep	£21⅛
West Driel	39.00
West Hold.	£30⅛
Woolworth	1.41
West Min.	0.48
ZCI	0.60½

Milan

Bastogi	2.305
Erba	7.050
Eroile Marel	1.005
Fiat	1.829
Finsider	490.25
Generali	77,200
IFI	5.000
Italgas	997
Italcider	870
LaRinas	323
Montedison	1.006
Olivetti	1.000
Pirelli	1.335
SniaViscos	2,656
Terni	165

Zurich

Alusuisse	1.790
B. Gover.	1.180
Ciba-Geigy	1.075
Cr.Suisse	2.930
Fischer	935
HoffRoch.H.V.	11,975
Nestlé	3.690
Sandoz	3.440
Sic B. Suisse	3.310
Sulzer	3.125
U. B. Suisse	3.480

German Output Rises 7.8% During Month

BONN, April 5 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's unadjusted index of industrial production rose 7.8 percent in February from January and 1.1 percent from a year earlier, the Economics Ministry reported today.

The month-to-month increase was well above the 5.5 percent average rise that has occurred between January and February in the previous five years. The February index was 139 (based on 1962 equals 100).

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—6

Comb 1.60pf	KolnAl 5pf	TexPacLd
Gen Refrac	NovP 3.70pf	Univar Cp

NEW LOWS—158

ACF Ind	Dun Bradst	NoAmMtg
AetnaLifeC	duPnt 3.50pf	OhE 4.56pf
AlaPow pf	Duq 4.15pf	OhEdw pfB
Allied Main	Duq 2.10pf	OklaGE pf
Amer Hess	FidMtg Inv	Paine Webb
AmeHess pf	FstMtge Inv	PainWeb pf
A DualVest	FstNatBos	Penn Cent
AmFinSy pf	Florida Stl	PennCo pf
AGenBd Fd	Fluor Corp	Pn El 7.86pf
A Medicorp	Foot Wheel	Philip Morr
Am Tel&Tel	Forbors	PNS Mtg Bf
Am T&T pf	Gard Denv	Porter pf
Archer Dnl	GenAmOil	Pub Svc Col
ArizPub Svc	Gen A Tran	PubSvc Ind
Ashland Oil	GnATrm pf	Pullman
Babcok Wil	Gen Signal	Pdg Bates
BeatFds 40pf	GoPw 7.30pf	Resarlo wi
Belco Pet	Hornshlgr	SfLouSanF
Benefl Co	Helm Paym	StPaul Scc
Benef 4.50pf	HsoF 2.50pf	Sanders
BT Mtg Inv	Houston LP	Singer Co
ComBrn Inv	HoustN Gas	Singer Co pf
Capit Hold	HouNG pf A	SOS Con
Carling Ole	IllCent pfA	SoNETel pf
Centil PSvc	IllPw 4.70pf	SouIn Gas
Champ Sok	INA Corp	Sweet PSvc
Chase Manh	Ing Pand	Sun Oil
ChaseMTr	IntTelTel	Sutro Mtg
Chessie Sys	Int&T pf H	Tenn Gas
ClevElIll	Int&T pf I	TransW Air
CstSGs pfB	Int&T pf J	Travelers
CstSGs pfA	Jefl Pilot	Travelers pf
Coca Cola	JerCenP 4pf	Un El 4.50pf
Collins Fd	Johnson Svc	UnGoPL wi
Colwell Mtg	Kellwood Co	Unit Illum
Comb Engin	LibOFrd pf	US FdSec
CombEn pf	Linc Nat	Uni

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		Y						
18⅝	14⅛	Yates Ind	7	24	15	14¾	14¾—	⅜
		Z						
5¼	3⅝	Zero Mfg	7	20	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	ZimHom .24	11	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing prices on April 5, 1974

	Bid	Asked
Bank and Trust		
1st Bk Sy	54½	55½
1stEmp S	17½	17¾
1st Wn F	21⅝	24⅜
Narti NC	22	22½
Midl Bks	27¼	27¾
Shaw Bos	38	39
U Va Bks	23¼	23¾
Va N Bnk	24⅛	24⅝
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	23⅞	24⅜
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5	6
AIO Inc	2	2¾
AITS Inc	4¼	4⅝
AVM Cp	4	4¾
Acushnr	15	16
Addisn W	5⅜	5⅞
Adv Ros	3¼	4
Alberts	3⅞	4⅜
Alico Inc	13¾	14½
Allg Bev	1¾	2
Allyn Bac	4⅛	5⅛
A El Leo	1¼	2
Am Exp	42⅛	42⅝
Am Finl	12	12⅜
A Finl LS	7⅛	7½
Am Furn	5½	5⅞
Am Greet	27½	28¼
Am Telev	11	13
Am Weld	8	8¾
Amtr Ov	1⅛	2⅛
Anadite	2⅜	2¾
Anheus B	30⅝	30⅞
Anken In	3⅝	4⅛
Arcs Eq	3¼	4
Ard May	2½	2¾
ArkWIG	15¼	15¾
Arnav In	2¾	3¼
Arrow H	16½	17½
Arvida	8¼	8⅝
AsCC Bol	10¾	11
AllGas Lt	14⅜	14¾
Baird At	3⅜	3¾
Balt PntC	4	4⅝
Bang Hv	13¾	14½
Bkam Rll	21⅝	21⅞
Barrng R	2¼	3¼
Bassett F	19½	20½
Bayls Mk	11¾	12¼
Beelina F	4¼	5¼
Berz Lab	34¾	33½
Bibb Co	9⅛	9⅝
Bird Son	26	27
Birtchr	1⅜	1¾
Bick Nills	35¼	36½
Bonze Inl	5½	5¾
Booz AH	4⅞	5¼
Braden	7	7¾
Brinks	6⅝	7⅜
Brks Sca	17½	18¼
Brwning	4⅛	4½
Bucko M	8⅜	8⅞
Buckeye	4¾	5½
Burn Sim	19	19½
CalWSv	27	28
Campl Ch	2⅜	2⅞
Conrad H	1½	1⅞
Cop Sysl	5	5½
Capln Air	1⅛	1¾
Cao Tec	3⅛	3⅝
Care Cp	3⅜	3⅞
CenVt PS	11¼	13¾
Cenv Lab	1½	2
Chance A	11½	12

	Bid	Asked
Chm Lea	15⅝	16⅛
Chesa Ut	11⅜	12⅛
Chi Bridg	83	84½
Chilton	3	3½
ChrisSe	162	167
Circle F	3¾	4½
CitznUt A	31¾	32¾
CitznUt B	31½	32¼
Clark Mf	25½	26½
Clow Cp	8½	9¼
Colu Vent	1⅞	2⅜
Com Clr	14	16
Coml Sh	2	30
Comw Pa	22½	23½
Con Pap	32¾	33½
Corenco	28	29½
Craw Co	12½	14
Cross Co	22½	23¼
Crut Res	6⅞	7¼
Cutlr Fed	2	2¾
Danly M	7¼	8
Dala Den	2⅜	2¾
Dala Pkg	5	5¾
Dayt Inc	22	23
decor In	3⅝	4
DeKlb Ag	41	42
Delhi Oil	3⅞	4⅜
Det CanT	13¼	14
Det IntBr	31	33½
Dewey El	1⅛	1¾
Diam Cry	11	11½
Dixn Cru	17¾	18¾
Doculel	7	7½
Dollar G	4¾	5⅛
Dorch G	4⅛	5⅛
Dow Jone	21¼	22¼
Doyle OB	9	9¾
Dunkin O	2⅛	3⅛
Durlron	12½	13¼
EZ Paint	4¼	5¼
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	37⅛	37⅝
Elas El	10¾	11¼
Elba Syst	3½	3⅞
Elder Be	5	6
Elec Nucl	9	9½
Energy C	4	4½
Enlwiall	3	3½
Equty Oil	16¼	17¼
Erie Tec	14¾	15¼
Ethan Al	17	18
Fab Tek	2⅜	3
Fingrhl	4¼	4⅝
Fst Bosl	12½	13¼
FtPM wt	⅜	⅝
Flcknar	12⅜	12⅞
Fla WatU	1¼	1¾
Foresl O	12½	13
Frmiall	1⅜	1¾
Falomat	3¾	4⅛
Frnkl Cp	3¾	4½
Frnkln El	8¼	9¼
Frnd Ice	14¾	15½
Galb Mge	18¼	11¼
Garlnkl	12⅝	13⅛
Gen R'Ea	4½	5¼
Gov EFln	9½	19¾
Graph Cn	19½	11½
Grph Sci	7⅜	7¾
Grean Ml	18¼	11¼
Gray Adv	8⅜	8⅞
Gull Inlsl	7⅜	7¾
Gyrodn	4⅛	4⅝
Harper R	7¼	7¾
Hllh Ind	1⅜	1⅝
Henred F	21	22½
Hers Ap	1	1⅜
Holobm	1⅛	2¼
Hoover	19⅝	20⅛
Horiz Pcs	9¾	10¾
Huck Mfo	5¼	5⅝
Huds Pap	36½	37½
Hursr P	3⅛	3⅝
Hvnrt Cp	8¼	8¾
Hyatt Inl	6¾	7

	Bid	Asked
Ind Nuclr	7¼	7¾
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intrmk In	2¼	2⅞
Intrml G	14⅛	14⅝
InBk Wsh	4⅝	5
IaSou Ul	23½	24
Jacob FL	1⅜	1¾
Jacquin	13½	15½
Jam Wal	4	4¾
Jamsby	11¾	12¼
Jiffy Fds	1½	1⅞
Joslyn M	15¼	16¼
KMS Ind	3⅞	4¼
Kaisr Sil	18¾	19¼
KaisSil pf	18⅛	18⅝
Kalvar	7½	7¾
Kamon A	14¾	15¼
Kampg A	6	6¾
Kale Gre	1¼	1¾
Kaysam	2	2½
Kear Tr	4¼	4⅝
Kelly Svc	9½	19½
Keuff Ess	16	16¾
Keye Fib	12½	13
Key CusF	4¾	5¼
Keys PC	15	15½
King Inl	2	2⅜
Kings El	6½	7½
Knap Vog	12½	14
Lance In	18	18¾
Land Res	2	2⅜
Leady Ca	6½	7½
Lin Bcasl	5	5⅜
Loblaw	4	4¼
Log Emm	4⅛	4⅝
Madisn G	14⅜	14⅞
Mal Rlly	6½	4¾
Mallkrl	38½	39½
Manor C	3⅜	3⅞
Maui LP	7⅛	8⅜
McCor	31½	32½
McQuay	14¼	15
Medic H	2¾	3¼
Medtrn	47¼	48¼
Merid In	8¼	8¾
Mdlsx W	15½	16¼
Midld Ca	3⅛	3½
Midw Gl	17½	18½
Milliar	49	51
Miner In	6⅝	7⅛
Mpls Gs	19¾	20¼
Miss RT	18	18½
Miss VI G	13⅝	14⅛
Mrs S Pie	9	9½
Mont Col	4⅛	4½
Moora P	7¾	8¼
Moore S	35	36½
MtgTr wt	⅜	½
Molch M	5⅛	5⅝
Mot Club	7¼	7¾
Mueller	11	12½
Narag Cp	6½	7½
Nal G&O	11½	12¼
Nal Lab	4¾	5⅜
N Patent	8⅝	8¾
N SecRsh	4½	6
NJ Nal G	14¼	14¾
Nielsn A	20	20½
Nielsn B	19¾	20¼
NoCar Gs	9⅞	10¼
N Eur Oil	7⅛	8⅞
NW NatG	8⅜	8⅞
NW PuSv	19⅛	20⅛
Noral Cp	31½	33
Oglivy M	15¾	16¾
Ohio Ferr	11½	12¼
Oil Shale	5¼	5½
Ormonl	4¾	5¼
Otter TP	18	18½
Over NA	2⅜	2¾
Pabst Br	18½	1
PacGa R	21⅜	21⅞
Pakco	1¼	2½
Park Dr	27¼	27¾
Parks H	2⅛	2⅝
Pauley P	4¼	4⅝

	Bid	Asked
Pearl Ml	10⅝	10¾
Pa G&W	16	16⅝
PnzlOil B	7⅜	7¾
Pepsl BW	5	5¾
Petrolil	53	54½
Pettibon	15⅛	16¼
Philip L	11⅛	11⅞
Piedmt A	5⅝	6⅛
Pinkrtn	23¼	24¼
Pislilln	3½	4½
Port HK	29¼	20¼
Possls Cp	5	5¾
Prp Golf	2⅛	2½
Pub S NC	9¾	18⅛
P Bennel	48¾	49¾
PulO Cap	4⅜	4½
Qual Inns	3¾	4¼
Quotron	1⅛	2
Ragen Pr	5¼	5¾
Rahall C	4¾	5⅛
Raych Co	237	241
Raymnd	16½	17¼
Recog Eq	3	3¼
Road Ex	39½	40¼
Robin M	13½	14½
Roberts J	2⅜	3⅛
Rozelon	3¼	4½
Rouse	4⅞	5¼
Rus Stov	14	15
Sadller	2⅛	2⅞
Scan Dal	2	2⅞
Scripps N	16¼	17
Seis Oelt	2¾	3½
Seneca F	5¾	6¼
Seven U	27¾	28½
Shop Rite	5⅛	5⅝
Snap Tls	34¾	35¾
Solid Sla	20¾	21¾
S Cal Wal	12¾	13¼
Sw Gs Cp	10⅜	10¾
Sw El Sv	15½	16
Standyn	12½	13¼
Std Regis	14¼	15¼
Slan HPd	19½	21½
Slerig Str	6½	7
Strawb Cl	24½	27½
Susdal F	2⅛	3⅜
Super El	5¾	6½
TIME DC	8½	9¼
Tampax	49¼	50¼
Taylr Wi	22½	23½
Tech Pub	4½	5¼
Techcre	5¾	6⅛
Tecum P	40½	42½
Tennant	37	39
Tifny Co	6⅝	7⅛
Transco	12⅜	12⅝
Transo O	13⅛	13½
Trico Pd	36	37½
Trim OG	3½	3⅞
Tyson F	15	15½
Un McGil	6¼	7
US Bnknt	1½	1⅞
US TrkLn	12⅛	12⅝
Uo Pen P	21	21½
Vally For	1¾	2¼
Valley Gs	9½	9⅞
VanO Air	7⅜	7⅞
Vance S	4⅝	5
Vnicro	7¾	8
Vantron	25	25¼
Wads Pu	6	6¾
Wah NG	11¼	11¼
Webb Pe	6¾	7⅛
Weco Ovl	1¼	2
Weighl W	6⅝	8¾
Weldrn	2¼	3¾
Weling M	10¾	11¼
Well Gar	7¼	8½
Wain NA	18½	19
Wsln Alla	[illegible]	7⅜
Westmd	29⅝	30⅛
Wlac PL	17½	17⅞
Wdwrd L	15	15⅝
Wright W	3⅞	4⅝
ZionUt B	22	24

ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND

Société Anonyme

Siège Social : 11 Bld Grande-Duchesse Charlotte
LUXEMBOURG

R.C. Luxembourg B 8735

AVIS DE CONVOCATION

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés par la présente d'assister à

l'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE DES ACTIONNAIRES

qui se tiendra au siège social, le 23 avril 1974, à 15 h 30.

ORDRE DU JOUR

1) Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire;
2) Approbation du bilan et du compte de profits et pertes au 31 décembre 1973, répartition du bénéfice;
3) Proposition du Conseil d'Administration de procéder à une attribution gratuite de 8% en actions, par prélèvement sur la réserve de primes d'émission;
4) Décharge aux administrateurs et au commissaire;
5) Nominations statutaires;
6) Divers.

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'Assemblée Générale de la société devra déposer ses actions au moins cinq jours avant l'Assemblée aux guichets des banques suivantes:

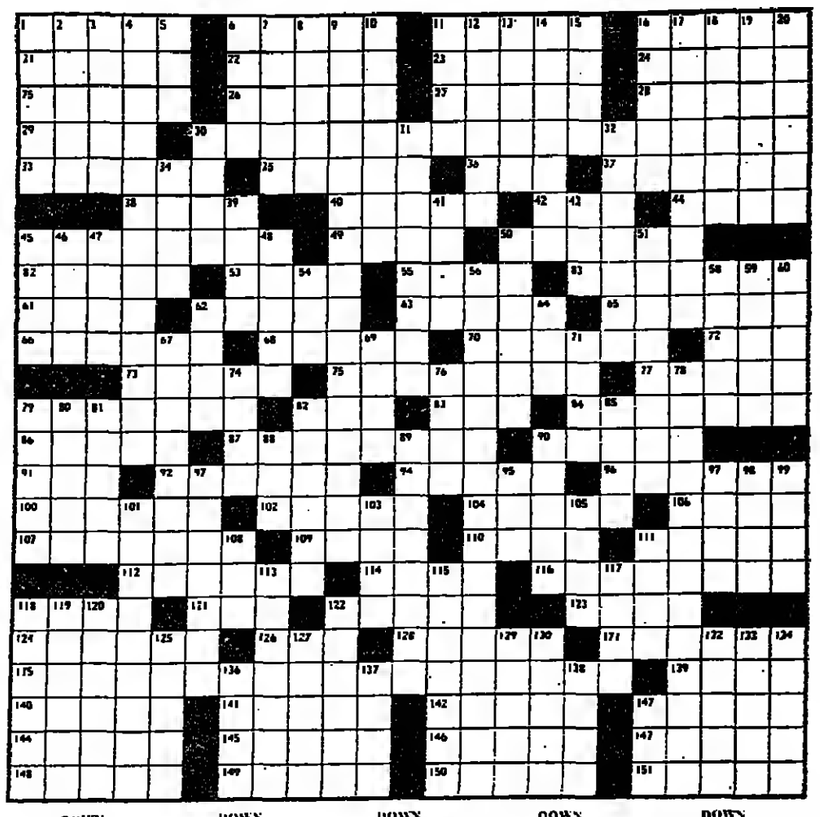
—BANQUE LAMBERT - LUXEMBOURG S.A.;
—BANCA TOSCANA - FLORENCE;
—CREDITO VARESINO - VARESE;
—CREDITO ARTIGIANO - MILAN;
—BANCA STEINHAUSLIN S.p.A - FLORENCE;
—BANCA S. PAOLO - BRESCIA;
—BANCO LARIANO - COME;
—BANCA DI VALLE CAMONICA - BRENO - BRESCIA;
—BANCO DI SANTO SPIRITO - ROME.

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

SHOPPING GUIDE—By Dorothea Shipp



ACROSS

1 Board a vehicle
6 Route to Fairbanks
11 "All — per aspera"
16 Houston player
21 Kind of lock
22 Mars
27 Sewing-kit item
28 Costly fiddle
29 Pitches
26 Amounts in excess
31 Reef
38 Thrice-told
39 —-bikes
40 Bills pressed by shoppers, perhaps
43 Dis-bounced items
35 Belittle
36 ——Juste
37 Napoleon's forces
38 "Do — others..."
40 Foemen times in Scotland
42 Tricome necessity
44 Does with feet: Suffix
45 Yieldings
49 Miss Kotbol
50 Shrink
52 Singer John
53 It's often painted red
55 Latin form of this
57 Popular drink
61 Height: Prefix
62 Salk's field
67 Then, in Paris
68 Writer Ortega y ——
69 Lincoln Center unit
68 Yawning state
70 Unscaded
72 Native of: Suffix
75 Orals
77 Port near Tuscana
78 Tennis org.
79 Season
82 Religious degree
83 Depot: Abbr.
84 Shows respect
86 Gather
87 Florist's supplies
89 Sum up
91 Small particle: Abbr.
92 Seed coats
93 Persian wheel
95 Peaceful
100 Up
102 Band of umbrella
103 Group of eight
106 —— Ridge (1972 Belmont winner)
107 Taxpayers' boons
109 —— like
110 Places like males
111 P. I. trees
112 Kind of warfare
113 German count
116 Least polished
118 Like some iron: Abbr.
121 Aegis's wife
122 Frozen dessert
123 Malaysian craft
124 French lines
126 "Friends of ——"
128 Family members
131 Encroachment
133 Barnum afterings, perhaps
139 Plum variety
140 Aladdin's helper
141 British painter
142 Basketball play
143 Gold or zinc
144 Meet —— (satisfy)
145 Anoint, old style
146 Unirome
147 Rugged ridge
148 French town
149 Ernie and Edsel
150 Escritoires
151 Letters

DOWN

1 Moral principle
2 Talk pompously
3 Religious case
4 Earloff, Chaney et al at Macy's
5 Pleas for quiet
6 Sea gull
7 Washed
8 Cheshire borough
9 Hat tag that didn't get removed
10 Facial feature
11 County in N.C.
12 Bursts of energy
13 Mr. America's pride
14 Muscle
15 Wangh
16 John Jacob
17 Loose ladies
18 Sled, in Spain
19 Squealed
20 Port for the Potomac
21 This, in Madrid
31 Indian antelopes: Var.
32 Great destruction
33 Mark on a medal
34 Wind-up
35 —— Eleanor
36 Between ready and free
37 Suffix for pluto or auto
46 Apiece
47 Term of address
48 Does cobbling
50 Apollo 10 crewman
51 Like some snow
54 Come out ao top
56 Bargain-hunting land, building things with his hands and raising a family (indeed, anyone who regards Faulkner and Hemingway as being contrasting types in their attitudes toward manly activity—and perhaps danger, too—will have to revise his opinion after reading "Faulkner"). Moreover, there was his habit of creating romantic personae for himself (it was not until late in his life that he finally dropped his pretense of having been wounded in World War II. There was his extraordinary drinking routine, which helped to kill him in the end. And there was his personality, which generated an extraordinarily rich and amusing lore of anecdotes.

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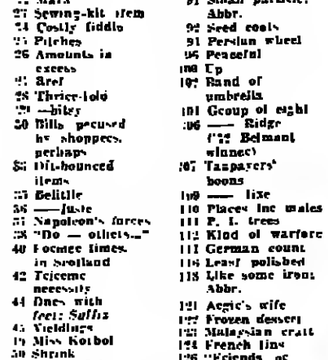
Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGIERS	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Fair
ANKARA	8	47	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy
BEIRUT	15	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	19	66	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	14	57	Fair
BUDAPEST	14	58	Cloudy
CAIRO	15	59	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Cloudy
BERLIN	20	68	Cloudy
DUBROVNIK	12	54	Fair
FLORENCE	5	41	Fog
FRANKFURT	19	66	Cloudy
GENEVA	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	9	48	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	9	48	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	7	45	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy
LONDON	16	61	Fair
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy
MADRID	14	57	Fair
MILAN	17	63	Cloudy
MONTREAL	6	43	Cloudy
MOSCOW	15	59	Cloudy
MUNICH	13	55	Cloudy
NEW YORK	19	66	Rain
NICE	15	59	Cloudy
OSLO	14	57	Cloudy
PARIS	16	61	Fair
PRAGUE	14	57	Fair
ROME	19	66	Rain
SOFIA	12	54	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	12	54	Cloudy
TEHRAN	15	59	Rain
TEL AVIV	19	66	Cloudy
TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
VENICE	16	61	Fair
VIENNA	16	61	Cloudy
WARSAW	14	57	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	54	Showers
ZURICH	13	56	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1100 GMT others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

FAULKNER
A Biography

By Joseph Blotner. Random House. Two volumes. 2,115 pp. Illustrated. $25.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

JOSEPH BLOTNER is one of those biographers who seem to think that you understand a thing of beauty by counting up its molecules—that William Faulkner's genius is ultimately to be apprehended in the numbers he scribbled on his manuscript pages to record how many words he had written so far; or in the events that happened to occur on the day when as a young boy he was moved by his family from Ripley to Oxford, Miss.; or in the hiccups that Faulkner hiccupped (and cured by flying in an airplane upside down) in the autumn of 1931. Worse, Prof. Blotner seems to believe that you re-create that thing of beauty by arranging its molecules in an endless straight line—that the shape of Faulkner's life can be imitated by putting the events that occurred during his childhood, the scribbled page numbers, and the hiccups in chronological order, without regard for proportion, drama, or significance. And if you happen to have known the thing of beauty personally, as Prof. Blotner knew Faulkner during the last years of the novelist's life, then all the more opportunity and excuse for counting and lining up molecules.

So it would be simple sport to harpoon this blubbery biography by this professor of English at the University of Michigan. One could point out some of Prof. Blotner's more absurd excesses (for instance, his interweaving of the plot of "Absalom, Absalom!" with Faulkner's experiences in Hollywood while writing it, with the unappetizing result that we are forced to recall the grim and gothic mood of the Sutpens' and Compsons' tragedy while almost simultaneously digesting the news that Darryl F. Zanuck got his start at Warner Brothers writing scripts "for the German shepherd star, Rin-Tin-Tin"). One could sample some of the more mindless trivia (the peculiar smell of Faulkner's trench coat) and some of the more inane transition sentences (Blotner works hard for graceful non sequiturs). And thank God Faulkner was private and taciturn, and did not leave behind even more for his biographer to chew up and regurgitate.

In short, Prof. Blotner provides me with the ideal opportunity to curse a form of biography I have ridiculed many times before . . . except for one embarrassing fact: despite all my efforts to skim it as rapidly as possible, I found myself reading "Faulkner" slowly, and with considerable interest too. For the truth is that no matter how mindlessly it is handled, Faulkner's life remains intensely absorbing.

First of all, he was not the sort of writer whose whole career was spent in a brown study. He was proud to be a writer, but he spurned the role of "literary man" and took equal pride in flying airplanes, hunting game, riding horses, sailing boats, farming land, building things with his hands and raising a family (indeed, anyone who regards Faulkner and Hemingway as being contrasting types in their attitudes toward manly activity—and perhaps danger, too—will have to revise his opinion after reading "Faulkner"). Moreover, there was his habit of creating romantic personae for himself (it was not until late in his life that he finally dropped his pretense of having been wounded in World War II. There was his extraordinary drinking routine, which helped to kill him in the end. And there was his personality, which generated an extraordinarily rich and amusing lore of anecdotes.

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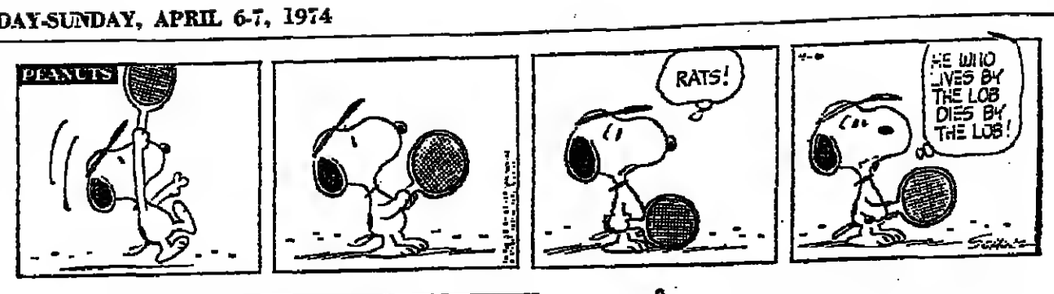
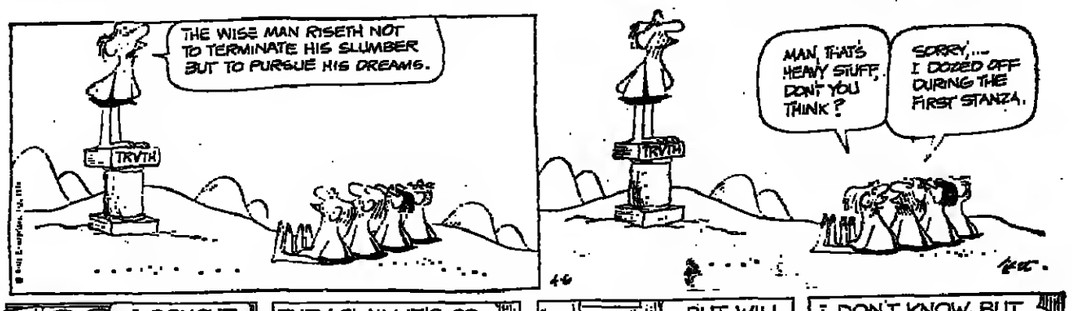
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID

BUZ SAWYER

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THEIG

KEJOR

NOMCOM

BEEMAC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

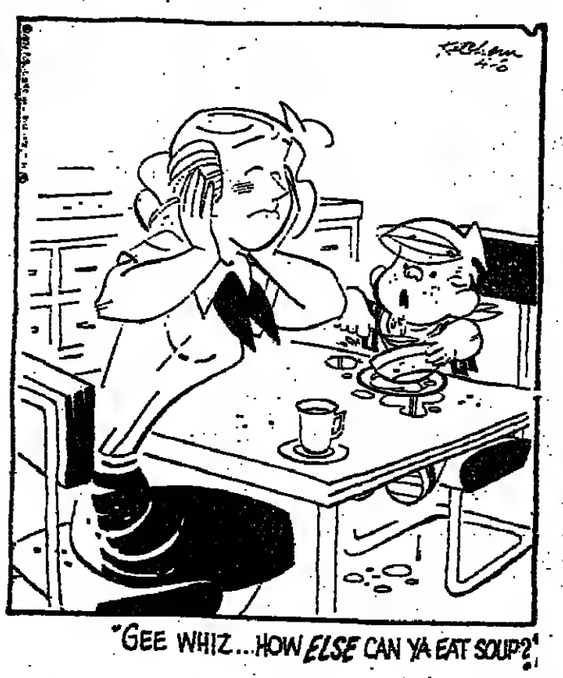
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: STOIC WHOSE TUSSLE LAWYER

Answer: *These were once severely restricted when it came to women*—WAISTS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"GEE WHIZ...HOW *ELSE* CAN YA EAT SOUP?"

Debate, Activity Over No. 714

Homer Sets Off Commotion

NEW YORK, April 5 (NYT).—Henry Aaron did more than tie Babe Ruth's career record of 714 home runs yesterday. He:

- Caused mixed emotions in the Atlanta Braves front office.
- Prompted the U.S. Senate to adopt a resolution of congratulations.
- Elicited a "good luck" comment from the opposing team's catcher, before hitling the ball over the left-field fence in Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium.
- Initiated a scholarship fund.
- Interrupted the broadcast of a television soap opera.
- Provided a bonus for a Cincinnati policeman.

The commotion surrounding the home run was in complete contrast to the calm atmosphere on May 25, 1935, in Pittsburgh, when Ruth hit No. 714. The 40-year-old Ruth, closing his career with the Boston Braves after 15 seasons with the New York Yankees, hit three that afternoon before quitting baseball. There were neither fanfare nor Senate resolutions.

"I feel like crying," said Bob House, director of public relations for the Braves, who were hoping for a sellout crowd of 52,000 Monday night when the team opens at Atlanta. "I'm glad he hit it, but obviously I hoped he would do it in Atlanta."

"I still think the Braves should not have played him," said Mrs. Willie Pope, who runs a concession stand in one of Atlanta's downtown buildings. "After all, this is his home and Atlanta belongs to the fans, too. I think he's a great man. It's just a shame we working people couldn't see him hit it."

"I think they did the right thing making him play," said Beverly Graham, a secretary in Marietta, Va. "It doesn't matter where he hit it. I think it's great. He's really something, isn't he?"

Miss Graham's reaction was shared on Capitol Hill, where the Senate unanimously adopted, by voice vote, a resolution of congratulations. It was sponsored by Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, with bipartisan assists from Sens. Robert Griffin of Michigan, Robert Byrd of West Virginia and Herman Talmadge and Sam Nunn of Georgia.

Afterward, Sen. Talmadge offered his personal congratulations, but expressed the hope that Henry would hold off on No. 715 until Monday in Atlanta.

Along with those in Atlanta who felt that Aaron should have desisted until then might be included the entire Cincinnati Reds team. But when Aaron, wearing his No. 44 gray uniform in his 21st season in the National League, stepped into the batter's box in the first inning, he received a terse salute from Johnny Bench.

'Good Luck'

"Good luck," the Reds catcher said. "And if you hit it, congratulations, Henry."

Henry hit it, and the largest opening-day crowd in Cincinnati baseball history—52,154—saw it. A few minutes later, 8 1/2 million persons watched it on television.

In the first of many video-tape replays, the National Broadcasting Co. interrupted its afternoon soap opera "Another World" for about four minutes to show Aaron hitting his historic shot at both regular speed and in slow motion. It proved to be a soap opera within a soap opera, especially after weeks of debate over whether Aaron would play yesterday or wait until the Braves reached Atlanta.

Baseball fans around the country were told that they could contribute $3 by Western Union mailgram to the scholarship fund created in Aaron's name by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. Aaron said the fund would be used to help keep poor boys from dropping out of high school.

Each fan who responds will receive a thank-you reply from Aaron, and a portion of the gifts will be directed to the Babe Ruth Foundation, a charity created in honor of the old Yankee, who died of cancer in 1948.

Landed in Yard

When Aaron tied the record yesterday, the ball landed in the empty yard beyond the left-field fence, short of the packed grandstand. It was retrieved by a 22-year-old Cincinnati city policeman named Clarence Williams, who was on duty there.

"I looked up at the scoreboard," Williams related, "saw that Hank Aaron was coming up and I sort of positioned myself to be ready. When he hit the ball, I got it on one bounce. An attendant came up almost immediately behind me. He kind of scared me."

The attendant asked for the ball, placed it in a brown paper and relayed it to John McSherry, the second-base umpire, who delivered it to Aaron. The Atlanta team said the policeman would be "compensated" for his walk-on role in baseball history.

Aaron Delivered Blow For Baseball Integrity

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 5 (NYT).—The only way it could have been better would have been for Henry to hit the very first pitch, the one thrown by Gerald Ford.

Of all the contributions Hank Aaron has made to baseball in 20 blameless years, of all his accomplishments as a player and his acts of graciousness, generosity and loyalty as a person, none was half so valuable as his achievement of yesterday. It isn't only that his 714th home run matched a record which for more than 40 years was considered beyond human reach, and it isn't particularly important that this courteous, modest man has at last overtaken Babe Ruth's roistering ghost. What really counts is that when Henry laid the wood on Jack Billingham's fast ball, he struck a blow for the integrity of the game and for public faith in the game.

With one stroke, he canceled schemes to cheapen his pursuit of the record by making it a carnival attraction staged for the box office alone, and he rendered moot two months of wrangling between the money-changers and the Protectors of the Faith.

Standard-bearer in the latter camp was Bowie Kuhn, whose rare exercise of authority as baseball commissioner brought about Aaron's presence in the lineup. When the game's upright scoutmaster notified the Atlanta Braves that he expected Aaron to play two out of three of the team's early games, he brought back to memory an observation made some years ago by the late Tom Meany as toastmaster at a sports dinner in Toots Shor's.

"Ford Frick just reached for the rye bottle," Tom announced between introductions. "It's his first positive move in four years."

This is the sixth season in office for Frick's successor-once-removed, and nothing he did in the first five years was anywhere near as important as his action in this matter.

Thanks to Mrs. Herbert Aaron's muscular son, 2:40 p.m., April 4, 1974, will stand until further notice as Bowie Kuhn's finest moment.

That was the time of day when Henry hit the ball, and although his 715th home run will mean more to him because it will advance him into a class all by himself, it was his finest moment too.

The way Henry did it removed all taint of commercialism. For this day, at least, the business of baseball made way for sport.

Giants Defeat Astros, 5-1, on 3-Run Homer

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5 (AP).—Garry Maddox hit a three-run homer today and Tom Bradley, in his first opening-day assignment, scattered seven hits, in helping the San Francisco Giants beat the Houston Astros, 5-1.

Rookie Steve Ontiveros and Dave Kingman hit run-scoring

Friday

singles in the fourth inning for the Giants and Maddox smashed his homer off Houston starter Dave Roberts in the fifth.

Orioles 3, Tigers 2

In the American League, at Baltimore, Don Baylor hit a checked-swing single in the eighth inning to drive in the winning run and boost the Orioles to a 3-2 victory over Detroit.

Baylor's hit scored Al Bumbry, who had reached first on an error by second-baseman Gary Sutherland and reached second on Rich Coggins's sacrifice. Then Bobby Grich was walked intentionally and Bumbry moved to third on designated-hitter Tommy Davis's fly to center field.

Red Sox 9, Brewers 8

At Milwaukee, Carl Yastrzemski's two-run homer in the seventh inning and Doug Griffin's three-run double in the third powered Boston to a 9-8 triumph over Milwaukee.

Angels 8, White Sox 2

At Chicago, Lee Stanton doubled, homered and drove in three runs and Bob Oliver hit a tie-breaking single to support the three-hit pitching of Nolan Ryan and Dick Selma, giving California an 8-2 victory over the White Sox.

Briton Is Skating Titlist

JACA, Spain, April 5 (AP).—Lorna Brown of Britain won the women's title in the World Professional Figure Skating Championship here yesterday. Second was Jeanie Walsh of the United States.

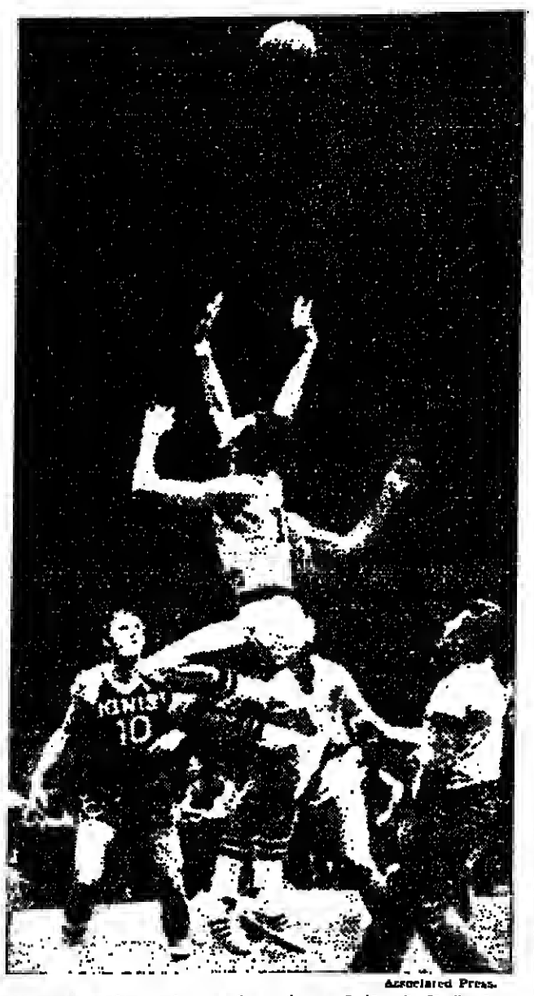
Jackson, 4 for 4 Leads A's Over Texas in Opener

ARLINGTON, Texas, April 5 (AP).—Reggie Jackson slashed four hits, including a home run, as the world champion Oakland A's opened the American League baseball season last night with a 7-2 rout of the Texas Rangers.

Oakland jumped on Jim Bibby for four runs in the second inning and chased him with two in the fifth. Bibby pitched a no-hitter against the A's last July, but his fast ball lacked its usual zip this time.

Jackson collected two doubles and a single besides his towering solo shot into the rightfield line to start the four-run second inning. Gene Tenace walked and Joe Rudi doubled Jackson across. Tenace scored on Ray Fosse's single and Dick Green's two-run single accounted for the third and fourth runs.

Catfish Hunter, a 31-game winner in 1973, held the Rangers to three singles through seven innings. He was relieved by Rollie Fingers in the eighth after the Rangers scored on singles by Jim Fregosi and Rich Billings and Dave Nelson's two-run double.



Associated Press.

ON THE RISE—Players leap toward the ball during the final in the European Basketball Cup in Nantes, France, in which Real Madrid beat Ignis Varese, Italy.

Bucks Boost Lead in NBA Playoffs

INGLEWOOD, Calif., April 5 (UPI).—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's 31 points and a tough Milwaukee defense crushed the Los Angeles Lakers last night, 118-90, giving the Bucks a 3-1 lead in the NBA Western Conference semifinal playoff series.

Milwaukee can wrap up the series at home Sunday night. The Bucks beat Los Angeles by four and 19 points in the first two games there last week.

Jabbar, the NBA's most valuable player, scored all his points in the first three quarters as Milwaukee opened up a commanding 86-53 lead.

Forward Bob Dandridge scored 24 points in the same span of time and added a basket in the fourth quarter before Milwaukee pulled all of its starters.

Gail Goodrich, the NBA's fifth best scorer with a 25.4 average, was held to two points, a career low. He made only one of 10 field-goal attempts.

ABA Results

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 5 (UPI).—The San Diego Conquistadors, trailing four times by as many as 26 points, came back to even their best-of-seven ABA playoff series at two games apiece with a 100-98 victory over th Utah Stars last night.

The fifth game will be played in Utah tomorrow night, and the sixth contest in San Diego Monday. If a seventh game is necessary, it will take place in Salt Lake next Thursday.

Squires 116, Nets 115

At Hampton, Va., Jim Eakins scored 31 points as Virginia held off a furious fourth-quarter New York rally to beat the Nets, 116-115.

The Squires, who finished fourth in the Eastern Division during the regular season, now trail the first-place Nets, 2-1, in the Eastern Division semifinal playoff. Game four will be Sunday afternoon at Norfolk.

Pacers 91, Spurs 89

At San Antonio, Texas, with six seconds to play, George McGinnis hooked a 20-foot jump shot to give Indiana a 91-89 victory over San Antonio and tie their playoff series at two games each.

The fifth game of the series will be played in Indianapolis tomorrow night.

ABA Playoffs

Thursday's Games

Indiana 91, San Antonio 89 (Brown 29, McGinnis 18; Jones 28, Gervin 24). Best-of-7 series tied 2-2.

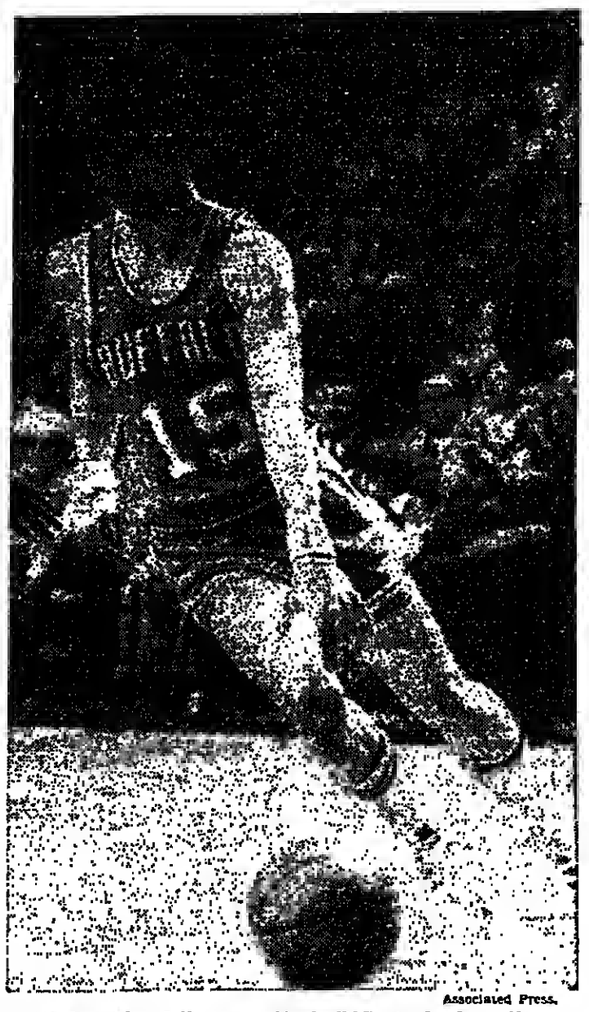
Virginia 116, New York 115 (Eakins 31, Carter 23; Erving 29, Taylor 16). New York Leads best-of-7 series 2-1.

San Diego 100, Utah 98 (Lamar 32, Johnson 17; Wise 30, Jones 28). Best-of-7 series tied 2-2.

NBA Playoffs

Thursday's Game

Milwaukee (12, Los Angeles 90 (Jabbar 31, Dandridge 25; Smith 20, Price 13). Milwaukee leads best-of-7 series 3-1.



Associated Press.

NBA rookie of the year, Ernie DiGregorio, in action.

DiGregorio Top NBA Rookie

NEW YORK, April 5 (NYT).—"The thing I do, I have confidence in," said Ernie DiGregorio who led the National Basketball Association in assists this season and helped lead the Buffalo Braves to their first playoff berth.

Responding with equal confidence yesterday, basketball writers and broadcasters named the 23-year-old guard rookie of the year in a nearly unanimous decision.

Of a possible total of 17 votes, DiGregorio received 16.033. The last comparable vote was the unanimous decision in 1970 for Kareem Abdul-Jabber, then Lew Alcindor.

Ron Behagen of the Kansas City-Omaha Kings received .700 of a vote and the Seattle Supersonics' guard, Don (Slick) Watts, was the only other vote-getter with .167 of a vote.

Intercontinental Basketball Plans

MUNICH, April 5 (Reuters).—The introduction of an international basketball competition, linking Europe and the American continents, is being planned.

The first European Cup for national teams, to be held between May 25 and June 12, is expected to become the forerunner of a more adventurous expansion, part of a plan to establish an intercontinental championship at national level.

A similar competition is being considered for North and South America, with leading teams in each championship eventually battling for an intercontinental cup.

The plan is the brainchild of William Jones, 68-year-old general secretary of the Federation of International Amateur Basketball Associations for the past 42 years.

Six nations—Italy, Yugoslavia, West Germany, France, Greece and Turkey—will compete in the new European tournament, playing in a home-and-away series.

Mr. Jones says: "This year's first competition is still something of an experiment. But I'm sure it will be successful and that next time we will be able to have 12 nations taking part.

"After all, jet travel has made it so easy to go between cities in Europe and this has opened up all sorts of possibilities for basketball competition. International basketball is extremely popular and there is absolutely no reason why this new competition should not be successful."

The European Cup tournament will be held every second year, alternating with the European Championships, which will continue in their present form—hosted by one country and staged in much the same way as the World Soccer Cup finals.

Mr. Jones gave the program for the European Cup as follows:

May 22: West Germany vs. France, Turkey vs. Yugoslavia, Greece vs. Italy; May 24: West Germany vs. Yugoslavia, Turkey vs. Greece, France vs. Italy; May 28: West Germany vs. Italy, Yugoslavia vs. Greece, France vs. Turkey; May 29: West Germany vs. Greece, Italy vs. Turkey, Yugoslavia vs. France; May 31: West Germany vs. Turkey, Greece vs. France, Italy vs. Yugoslavia.

June 2: Italy vs. Greece, Yugoslavia vs. Turkey, France vs. West Germany; June 5: Greece vs. Turkey, Italy vs. France, Yugoslavia vs. West Germany; June 7: Turkey vs. France, Greece vs. Yugoslavia, Italy vs. West Germany; June 9: Turkey vs. Italy, Greece vs. West Germany, France vs. Yugoslavia; June 12: Turkey vs. West Germany, Yugoslavia vs. Italy, France vs. Greece.

Four Tied at 65 in 1st Round Of Greater Greensboro Golf

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 5 (UPI).—Leonard Thompson and Babe Hiskey trudged through a downpour yesterday and scored six under par 65s to join Bob Charles of New Zealand and Mason Rudolph as first-round leaders in the $220,000 Greater Greensboro Open.

Play was suspended for 69 minutes during the afternoon and was halted for the day with 23 golfers still on the 7,021-yard, par-71 Sedgefield Country Club course.

Thompson, the longball-hitting North Carolinian, built his 65 around a 45-foot chip shot for an eagle 3 on the 495-yard, par-5 ninth hole. He also made four birdies and got what he called "the best break of my golfing career" when he pull-hooked his drive on the 17th hole. The ball hit a cart path, bounced across a bridge and out into the fairway.

Hiskey said he worried constantly that the round would be canceled. He knocked in seven birdie putts and took a bogey 5 on the 463-yard second hole when he three-putted. He ran in 30 and 40-footers on Nos. 1 and 10.

Rudolph and Charles shot their 65s before the rainstorm. They finished about six hours ahead of Thompson and Hiskey.

Grouped behind the leaders with 66s were Lee Trevino, George Knudson, Jim Jamieson and Bobby Floyd.

Charles had no bogies and sank six birdie putts, the longest a 30-footer on the 457-yard, par-4 fifth hole. Charles went out in three-under 33 and came in with a three-under 32.

Baseball Results

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Thursday's Game

Oakland 7, Texas 2.

Friday's Games

Minnesota at Kansas City, night.
California at Chicago.
Boston at Milwaukee.
Detroit at Baltimore.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Thursday's Game

Cincinnati 7, Atlanta 6.

Friday's Games

Pittsburgh at St. Louis, night
San Diego at Los Angeles night.
Houston at San Francisco.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland . . . . . 010 020 100—7 11 1
Texas . . . . . 0000000 020—2 7 2
Bunker, Fingers (8) and Fosse; Bibby, Foucault (5), Hargan (7), Allen (8) and Billings. W-Bunker. L-Bibby. Hr-Jackson.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta . . . . . 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—6 6 0
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 1 0 1—7 13 0
Billingham, Nelson (5), Barber (7), Hall (9), Carroll (10), and Bench; Morton, Nickro (7), House (8), Aker (10), Capra (11) and Oates. W-Carroll. L-Capra. Hr-Aaron, Concepcion, Perez.

Newcombe and Smith Move To WCT-Tourney Semifinals

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 5 (AP).—Top-seeded John Newcombe of Australia blitzed Cliff Richey of the United States, 6-3, 6-3, in the $50,000 World Championship Tennis tournament last night.

The victory put him in the finals Sunday against second-seeded Stan Smith of the United States, the WCT defending champion, who held off a determined bid by qualifier Sid Ball, also American, to take a 7-5, 6-4 victory in an earlier match.

Richey, a veteran tennis pro, made it close in the early going of the second set when he brought the match to 3-3, but Newcombe broke service in the next game, winning 40-love and roared to victory.

Smith also won by breaking Ball's service in the seventh game of the second set, then holding off his challenger in the eighth game after retaking deuce four times.

Laver Taking Rest

BOSTON, April 5 (UPI).—Rod Laver of Australia, twice winner of tennis's grand slam, says he will not play at Wimbledon this year.

Laver said that he plans to take a 12-week rest after the World Championship of Tennis playoffs conclude next month.

"I need some time to relax with my family . . . away from the tournament circuit," he said. "I have been playing almost continually since last September, and it is quite strenuous."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

Art Buchwald

Use Less, Pay More

WASHINGTON.—I went into Burberry's house the other night and, much to my surprise, I found every light in his house on.

"Burberry, have you taken leave of your senses?" I said. "Don't you know there is an energy crisis?"

Buchwald

Burberry plugged in the toaster, the coffee maker and the iron.

"I know it," he replied, "and I'm trying to do something about it."

"By turning on all the lights and using all these electric gadgets?"

"That's right," he said, turning up the thermostat to 80. "You see the electric companies say they can't make any money if we conserve electricity. The only way we can bring prices down is if electric usage goes up."

"You're putting me on."

"I'm not putting you on," he said, plugging in his wife's hair dryer. "A few months ago the President and George Scott went on the air, separately of course, and said we had to conserve energy if we were going to be able to maintain our great way of life. So everyone cut down on using electricity. We turned off our lights, cut down our thermostats and reduced the use of all our electric appliances. They estimated the American people saved between 10 and 20 percent during the winter. Everyone thought if they conserved they would at least save money on their electricity bills."

* * *

"Well, it turned out just the opposite. The electric companies all asked for rate increases because people weren't using enough of their product. It turns out they all want to be paid for electricity we haven't used."

"But that doesn't make sense," I said.

"What the hell does make sense about the energy crisis?" Burberry said. "My family froze their butts off this winter as a patriotic gesture and now we find the electric companies want to put a surcharge on them."

"On your butts?"

"No, not on our butts, on our conservation methods.

"The electric companies are the only ones who want to charge you more for using less electricity. I cut down on smoking last year. The cigarette companies didn't send me a letter saying because I cut down on smoking they would have to charge me more a pack. We gave up high-priced steaks. My butcher didn't send me a bill for not eating steaks. Why should the electric companies send me a letter saying because I didn't use enough electricity I'm going to have to pay more for it?"

* * *

"I guess if they don't sell enough electricity to their customers they lose money on it."

"Okay, so that means if I use more electricity, they'll make money and then be able to charge me less."

He yelled into the kitchen. "Honey, did you put the stove and oven on?"

"Burberry," I said. "I know what you say is true, but I think you've missed the point. Everyone *is expected* to *make sacrifices* during an energy crisis. I'm not talking about driving 55 miles an hour or car pooling. I'm talking about *real* sacrifices. What could be a greater sacrifice for an American than to use less electricity, but at the same time compensate the electric companies by paying more for it? That's what George Scott and President Nixon were talking about when they asked you to turn your lights out."

By this time Burberry had turned on his vacuum cleaner and I didn't hear his reply. But, as an accomplished lip reader, I was just as glad I couldn't.

Titian Is Reported Missing in Spain

MALAGA, Spain, April 5 (Reuters).—A painting said to be a Titian worth 40 million pesetas (about $C76,000) and several valuable relics have been reported missing from a cemetery chapel at this southern Spanish resort.

Emilio Crooke, a descendant of the family which built the San Miguel Chapel, told newsmen yesterday that he noticed the disappearance of the painting and the relics, including candlesticks and sculptures, while attending the burial of a friend recently.

The New York Times.

Hand rolling cigars at Padron Cigars in Miami.

What Miami Means to U.S. Cigar Smokers

MIAMI (NYT).—For cigar smokers, Miami has become to the United States what Havana is to Cuba.

Hand-rolling of cigars, a vanishing craft elsewhere in the United States, flourishes here. Cuban refugees operate some 25 cigar factories, which last year sold a record of 20 million cigars.

"This year we expect to sell close to 30 million handmade cigars, and our production would be even greater if we had all the expert labor we need," said José O. Padron, owner of Padron Cigars, one of the largest cigar-manufacturing concerns in Miami.

Since the import embargo in 1962 by the United States on Cuban goods, no Havana cigars may be imported from Cuba directly or indirectly.

Cuban refugees, who now number close to 400,000 in the Miami area, brought with them cigar-making skills. In small workshops at first, they began hand-rolling cigars for what in the mid-1960s was a limited Miami consumption. A few years later, however, workshops grew into factories that found a larger, national market not only among Cubans but also among American connoisseurs of good cigars.

The growth of Miami's cigar industry has coincided with the conversion of most of Tampa's hand-rolled-cigar factories to machine manufacturing.

The difference in quality between hand-made and machine-made cigars, according to experts, is like that between a good vintage wine and *vin ordinaire*.

Hand-rolled cigars, in addition to having a better aroma, are elastic and soft. Machine-made ones are tightly packed and stiff. The difference in production cost between the two types is considerable. A skilled worker can roll about 200 cigars a day, while a machine makes more than 1,000 cigars an hour.

Shortly after they set up their businesses, Miami cigar-makers exhausted the then existing stock of Cuban tobacco. Later, they started to buy leaves from different areas of the world and to encourage planters in Central America to grow tobacco from Cuban seeds.

The supervision of tobacco-leaf sorting, curing and blending prior to the manufacturing process is considered to be even more important than the actual hand-rolling of the cigar.

The cigar consists of three wrappers. Filler, the core of the cigar, is bound by a stronger leaf and then wrapped in a thin, finely granulated leaf of uniform color.

Before being packaged in boxes of 25, sometimes 50, cigars are carefully matched according to four basic colors—double claro, the lightest, claro, natural, and maduro, the darkest.

A third-generation tobacco grower from Pinar del Rio Province in Cuba, one of the most famous tobacco areas in the world, Mr. Padron arrived penniless in the United States in 1962. In 1965, having saved $600 by washing dishes, gardening and working in a laundry, he hired one operator and started hand-rolling cigars, producing 5,000 in the first year. In 1973 his company sold two million cigars, and it expects to sell three million this year.

Like most other Miami factories, Padron Cigars manufactures about 10 types of cigars, from 5 1/2-inch cazadores, which retail for 35 cents each, to 9-inch gigantes, which sell for $3 each.

Also like many Miami cigar factories, Padron Cigars is a family operation. Mr. Padron's two brothers work with him, and so does his father-in-law, Vicente Matilla, who was a cigar manufacturer and grower in Cuba.

Among other better known Miami cigar-producing companies are Benedit Cigars, Caballero Cigars, Moro Cigars and Sosa Cigars.

In recent months the Miami manufacturers have been discussing the possibility that sooner or later imports of Havana cigars and Havana tobacco would be resumed.

At first, many expressed fears that lifting of the embargo might affect their booming business. But upon reflection, they concluded that availability of Cuban tobacco would be beneficial for them.

PEOPLE: *Great Chili Debate Simmers to a Draw*

The great chili debate has simmered to a draw in Washington, D.C. The debate started two months ago with a few friendly jibes on the Senate floor about the respective merits of different types of chili and ended Thursday night with a chili cook-off at the National Press Club.

Before the contest had ended, the favorite recipes of six states had been sampled and President Nixon had entered the fray to boost the chili of his native California.

Actually, there were two contests, with Press Club members and their guests choosing one winner and a panel of "experts" — five chili aficionados — picking the second. The Press Club group chose the Texas recipe, to the delight of Sen. John Tower, R-Texas. The "experts" chose the Arizona chili. Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., chortled, "The proof of the pudding is that Arizona ran out and they're still serving Texas chili." Tower shot back: "That's a lie, Goldwater, you never could tell the turth." Goldwater: "If I told the truth, you'd never be a senator."

Tower sampled the Arizona variety and told Goldwater it tasted like beef stew. The runner-up in both contests came from New Mexico. Tower told Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., that it was all right "if you've never tasted chili."

While Nixon did not attend the cook-off, he sent a message saying, "I was astonished to learn that tonight's proceeding would permit inclusion of a group of Johnny-come-latelies who don't know true chili from Peking duck. I suppose that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and to that extent, I applaud the efforts of the distinguished senators from Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana, Ohio (Ohio?) to emulate the genius of the California chili makers."

* * *

The Rev. **Philip F. Berrigan** and his wife, former nun **Elizabeth McAlister**, are parents of a girl. The baby, born Monday, has been named **Frida**.

* * *

Mary Wright, a 17-year-old high school senior from Auburndale, Mass., has become the first woman to be elected national president of the Explorer programs of the Boy Scouts of America. Miss Wright defeated **Gary Griffiths** of Salt Lake City, 757 to 655, Thursday at an Explorer convention in Washington. The program, founded 62 years ago, is oriented toward helping young people choose careers. Of the 500,000-plus members, 120,000 are young women.

* * *

John Jacob Astor 3d has agreed to a $350,000 out-of-court settlement from the bank that he had accused of losing nearly half a million dollars worth of jewelry (IHT, April 4). Astor, [illegible], put diamonds, including a $250,000 diamond once owned by French royalty, in a safety deposit box in the First Jersey National Bank of Jersey City in 1954. He claimed that the bank lost the gems sometime between then and 197[illegible] when he arrived to claim them.

* * *

A court in Plymouth, England, has ordered **Oliver Foot**, 27, to pay a £200 fine for possessing marijuana. Appearing in court with Foot was his father **Lord Caradon**, former British ambassador to the United Nations, who told the judge, "I blame myself. I have been out of touch with him in recent months." Foot, an unemployed actor and nephew of **Michael Foot**, Labor employment minister, pleaded guilty to the charge. He was put on probation for two years.

* * *

Christopher Lewis, son of actress **Loretta Young**, has pleaded no contest in a Los Angeles court to a charge of child molestation. Superior Court Judge **M. Ross Bigelow** ordered that Lewis, 29, undergo psychiatric examination before a [illegible] hearing to determine if he should be classified as a sex offender.

Last Nov. 24, Lewis, a film producer, and 13 other men were indicted by a county grand jury on sex charges stemming from films in which boys aged 6 to [illegible] allegedly performed homosexual acts.

* * *

Sir John Waller married [illegible] **Mileham** in London this week for the money. Not her money. His money. A cousin left Sir John $500,000 12 years ago—with the proviso that he could have only the interest, not the capital, until he produced a son. Sir John, 56 proposed to two women but both romances broke up before the wedding day. Then he met Miss Mileham, 30, who works in advertising. "Apart from the money," said Sir John, "it so happens I like the lady."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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